THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,217—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 28, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910. 31st Dec.	EGYPT	7912	----	...
1911 7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898	------	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	------	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8053	------	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933	....	—
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	Maganzini	15th Jan. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	G. Maganzine	15th Mar. 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 395. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Beisito	16th Jan. 1911
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Feb. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Beisito	16th Mar. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ......to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	29th Dec.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	30th Dec.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	2nd Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 29th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Ula," 1210 tons, on Saturday, the 31st December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer on or about the 31st December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

28th December, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	Monton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Monton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only. Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

NEW NATAL LINER.

Steamer "Umona" will be sailing for WEYMOUTH, about the 7th January next. Fares Rs. 375 to Rs. 420 according to accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	29th Dec. 1910.
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6328	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	26th "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th "
Castalia	6288	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C I E
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

HOLIDAY SHOOTING.

XMAS. HOLIDAYS.

For a thorough appreciation of the Season's doings and to obtain a maximum of pleasure during the Xmas holidays, inspect our stock of

BINOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder, Neo-Trieder, Heli-Trieder and Pagor Models. The foregoing are revelations in magnification and definition.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS

Goerz Pocket Tenax can be carried in a vest pocket, or in a small purse or bag; and yet it is equivalent to any Camera taking pictures 7″ × 5″.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. R. GOERZ,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS, (Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do. (Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a disc of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

'XMAS, 1910.

Orders for
CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,
NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

SHELL
MOTOR
SPIRIT.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.
ENGINE OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.
GINNING OILS.
MOTOR OILS.
MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}$d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D9

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 31st December, 1910, and 2nd and 3rd January, 1911, these days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1910.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 7TH JANUARY.

New boys will join on 15th or 16th January.

For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract of MARINE STORES of INDIAN MANUFACTURE or PRODUCE, for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, for one year during 1911-1912, will be received at the Bombay Dockyard, up to gun fire, 12 noon (S. T.), of 30th January, 1911.

For particulars see Notice No. 8087, in "Bombay Government Gazette," of 1st December, 1910, or apply to the DIRECTOR of the Royal Indian Marine.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 3, Wallace Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th January, 1911, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

(1). To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

(2). To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3). To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

(4). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 28th December, 1910.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation, are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders, at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 9th January, 1911, at 3-30 P. M., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1910.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 18th January, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO., LD.,
Secretaries & Teasurers.
Bombay, 17th December, 1910.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINERY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on Monday, the 9th January, 1911, at 3-50 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1910.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 18th January, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO., LD.,
Secretaries & Teasurers.
Bombay, 17th December, 1910.

PANCHGANI BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A high grade School in splendid climate.

ONLY English Teachers of high attainments and experience engaged.

TWO NEW UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN THE STAFF IN 1911.

Thorough instruction given in
ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, DRAWING and FRENCH.
OVER 30 SUCCESSES in PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OBTAINED in PAST YEAR.
TWO GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS WON in SEPTEMBER, 1910.
Special attention paid to
JUNIOR and BACKWARD boys.
Present number of Boarders
HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE.
Early application for existing vacancies desirable.

REV. THOMAS ROWAN, M. A., B. D.,
Trinity College, Dublin.
Principal.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c. is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered viz. Rs. 37-8 per annum credit. Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CORONATION IN LONDON 1911.

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON beg to announce that they propose to despatch a personally conducted party of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen to Europe, visiting Paris, London, and the most interesting Cities of England, Ireland and Scotland.

The party will be accompanied by an English gentleman throughout and will leave Bombay per P. and O. Steamer "ARABIA," May 6th, and will return by P. and O. Steamer due to arrive Bombay, July 14th.

Fare for each person (including ALL expenses).
1st class throughout ....Rs. 2,500
2nd class on P. and O. Steamer otherwise 1st class ....Rs. 2,200

For further information apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "ITRIA," from MAURITIUS, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 28th current, and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th December, 1910.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instructs Act, 1881.

XMAS REDUCTION SALE.

An Unique Opportunity of Buying
XMAS PRESENTS.
GENUINE REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT.
CHOICE AND CHEAPNESS GUARANTEED.
Fresh Goods Just Unpacked.
An early visit Solicited to Save disappointment.

P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
109, Medow Street.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PAY NOTHING.

Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of

INDUSTRY,

A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce. Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., And you will get a copy Absolutely Free.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure Medium.

For Free Sample Copy and Adv. rates please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY" Office
3, Mohunlal Mitter's Lane,
Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the two Labels shown in the margin are the Sole and Exclusive Property and proper Trade Marks of H. B. SLEEMAN & CO., of India House, Leadenhall Street, London, England, Merchants, and are used by them in respect of the description of goods following, that is to say:—As regards the device of a Bicycle, and the words "London—Made in England," in respect of Axles of all kinds; and as regards the figures "205" in the device of a diamond and the words "London Cycle Brand," in respect of Rubber Tyres of all kinds; and the Trade and public are hereby cautioned against any infringement or any improper use of the same. Legal proceedings will be instituted against any person or persons selling or offering for sale goods, not being the manufacture or merchandize of the said H. B. SLEEMAN & CO., bearing any representation of the above Trade Marks or any colourable or other imitation thereof.

H. B. SLEEMAN & Co. LONDON—MADE IN ENGLAND

HENRY B. SLEEMAN LONDON ◇ 205 ◇ CYCLE BRAND

H. V. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Patent and Trade Mark Agents.

14, Hare Street, Calcutta,

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.........................$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund............................$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Mandvi (Bombay), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavanagar, Rajkot, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..........................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..........Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up..................Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits..................Gold $ 3,305,710.96
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House. Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES:
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Washington.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Chittagong,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up)...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS..........................£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

S. KISSEL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—
Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

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BY SPECIAL REQUEST
We shall again Show
THE GREAT ITALA FILM,
"THE VESTAL."

Undoubtedly the greatest Art Film ever exhibited in Bombay. The story is unique and deals with the love of a Roman maid, who, through a lying report of her lover's death set abroad by the High Priest, joins the virgins of the Temple of Vesta. We see the beautiful processions and dedication of the maiden actually taken in an old Roman Temple, her neglect of the sacred fire, her trial and condemnation to death. The rescue of the maiden from certain death by her lover, a Roman soldier, is a most dramatic finale.

ALSO A
GRAND XMAS FILM,
FOOLSHEAD
WISHES OUR PATRONS A
MERRY XMAS.
AND OTHER POPULAR PICTURES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK

USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
DURING THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, 4th JANUARY,
SPORTS ON SKATES
EXCITING EVENTS,
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
SEE PROGRAMME.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

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Post-free, Re. 1-5

STUBBORN COUGHS!

Distressing and suffocating Dry Coughs, Severe Cold, Loss of Voice, Difficulties in Breathing, Hoarseness in the chest, are permanently cured by our infallible specific BASAKARISTA or domestic Cough Linctus which contains no objectionable ingredients. In your trials, you should not be left without a phial of thi invaluable preparation.

Price per phial ... ... Re. 1
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, accompanied by *Enlargement of Spleen, Liver*, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever.

Price per phial ... ... Re. 1
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, Chemical Society (U.S.A.), &c., &c,
Nos. 18-1 & 19, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD,
CALCUTTA.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—A nice selection of GOLD and SILVER PRESENTATION ARTICLES, Fancy Artistic Clocks, Timepieces, Leather Goods, etc.—D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS, 17, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS FISH POND.—A Novelty in Fancy and assorted CROCKERY WARE, with humourous rhymes, verses and painted figures. Annas 8 per pick.—THE ENGLISH ART PORCELAIN Co., Old Apollo Hotel Buildings, Colaba Causeway.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

WONDERFUL Discovery—Specific for Hydrocele, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis and Dropsy. Guaranteed to cure any nature and standing radically by using externally. Rs. 2-8 oz.—B. GHOSE & Co., Chemists, 85/1, Becha Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

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ACCESSORIES, SPARES, &c.—The only Firm where you can get anything and everything for Motor Cars at very LOW PRICES, is THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAMS, English cooked, full flavoured. Cooked Breakfast Bacon, Hunter's Handy Hams, and Hams and Bacon in canvas at rock-bottom prices, THE EMPIRE STORES, near Bori Bunder, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4 ⅞d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

MATHERAN.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

Separate Billiard Saloon & Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS commodious hotel contains 25 bed-rooms with TILED flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every bed-room has its own bath-room and dressing room with tiled flooring. The hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs. Please apply for—

Terms for Board and Lodging, &c. to E. K. KHAN.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A SUB-OVERSEER, for Local Board Works, in the Thana District. Pay from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40, plus travelling allowance.

Apply stating qualifications to the COLLECTOR of Thana.

G. L. MAC-GREGOR,
Collector, Thana.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF CHOICE GARDEN PLANTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 8 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, (next to Mr. Bomanjee Cusinath's Bungalow), a large collection of garden plants in tubs and pots, such as palms, ferns, lilies, chrysanthemums, and many varieties of ornamental plants, fern house, etc., the property of G. Scrinzi, Esq.

The plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent, Shamji Doongersey in a contract for the purchase of a valuable piece of land with an incomplete well and wire fencing thereon situate at Ghat Koper on the Chimboor side.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Shamji Doongersey, insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Sunday, the 8th day of January, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

The Right, Title, and Interest of the insolvent Shamji Doongersey, in a contract under which the insolvent had advanced Rs. 500, for the purchase of a valuable piece of land from Ranchordas Dharsey and others, which land is in possession of the insolvent and he has sunk a well and put wire fencing thereon, admeasuring about 7958 square yards bearing Survey No. , and situate at Ghat Kopar on the Chimboor side.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th December, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Stone House" Lower Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large sliding dining table, leather lined arms and without arm chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk plush, drawingroom cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs and engravings, marble top dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, chest of drawers, brass single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, English ice box, Persian rugs, English carpets, copper utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of B. Triggs, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th December, 1910.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite Leopold and Co., in "Rahim Mansion," No. 1, ground floor, the very valuable and neatly designed household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, and chairs, sideboards, whatnots and dumbwaiters, English dinner and dessert sets, drawingroom sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, glass door single and double almyrahs, one sweet-toned piano, blackwood open carved writing tables, teapoys, one fancy mother-of-pearl inlaid screen, jail-made cane sofas and chairs, oil paintings and oleographs, clothes and gown press, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, single and double bedsteads, Pondicherry-made verandha chucks, knitted with cotton lace, large figures, jardineers, one half plate camera with lense, silver parian figures in dome, ice chest, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of C. Jean Marquant, Esqr., of French Bank, and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 27th December, 1910.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" [illegible]

SINGLE COPY... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion ...	" 3-6 do.
Third Insertion ...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	Rs. 11	Rs. 15.
Half-yearly ...	" 6	" 8
Quarterly ...	" [illegible]	" [illegible]

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, December 27.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narandas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch.	23	15	9
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	23	14	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	13	15	6
English Gold	24	2	0
Native Bullion	23	14	3
Indian Specie Bank	23	15	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	72	9	0
117 Penny Ready	72	8	0
Local per tola	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	14	0
Second do	73	1	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Description.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold	Rs.12	2	0
Linseed, Small	11	12	0
Linseed, Brown	12	3	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi	6	8	0
Brown Cawnpore	6	7	0
Yellow do.	7	4	0
Do. Gujarat	7	12	0
Brown Katni	6	14	0
Poppyseed	9	12	0
Castorseed	39 to 40		
WHEAT—			
Pissi	31 to 33		
Hard Red	27 to 29		
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hinganghat	......		
Rai Khandesh	75 to 90		
Mowra	7 4		
Groundnuts	48 to 50		
Cottonseed	26 to 27		
Maize	16 to 17		
Wheat Yellow	......		
Khandwa			
Bajaro	25 to 26		
Joowar	16 to 19		
Gram	20 to 23		
Minbara	52 to 54		
Brown Jubbulpore	49 to 51		
Brown Moggi	50 to 51		
Kabra	49 to 51		
Black Kutni	45 to 46		
Myrabollams	17 to 19		

COTTON.

Liverpool were closed. The tone of the local market was dull and demand both from exporters and mills being moderate the rates remained steady. The rate for new crop fluctuated by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 on account of good demand. The rate for new Broach opened at Rs. 361 1-2 and there being more demand advanced to Rs. 362 at the close.

500	Currimbhai	...Bengal	304
300	Bombay T and Co	... do	306
150	Japan T Co	...Karanja	352
100	Pitit mills	...Bengal	297-298
200	Volkart Bros	...Amraoti	360

Bengal Hand Gin Fine	308
" F Good	282
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	325
" F Good	312
Sind Punjab Fine	324
" F Good	311
Khandesh Fine	342
" F Good	323
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	350
F Good	350
Akola Khangaum Fine	355
" F Good	345
Amraoti Fine	355
" F Good	345
Yeotmal Fine	365
" F Good	355
Nagpore Fine	358
F Good	358
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	371
F Good	361
Methis Fine	342
" F Good	332
Broach Gin Fine	380
" F Good	370
Broach Gin Good	362
Sawginned Good	368
Comptah Gin	370
Western H. G	350
Do M G	356

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28 35	Rs. 53 12
	42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.55 4
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	,, 45 0
Tin Ingots	...	,, 47 4
Georgshutte	...	,, 30 8
Copper Sheetings	...	,, 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	...	,, 47 4
Copper Ingots	...	,, 46 12

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th December, 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	24	12	0 p.m.	74	0
Teheran	27	13	45 p.m.	0	55
Suez	27	1	30 p.m.	0	58

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN.

Possesses all the well-known good qualities of the renowned ordinary Waverley Nib with the additional advantage that it saves frequent dipping. A neat Reservoir attachment is provided above the nib and sufficient ink is retained to write 250 words with one dip.

6 Annas per box.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers and by A. H. WHEELER & Co., Bombay and Allahabad.

To be obtained from Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., at all their Branches.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NANAVATY—December 26, at Chowna's House, Sleater Road, Bombay Phiroze (Ball), the dearly beloved and only son of Dr. and Mrs B. H. Nanavaty, F.R.C.S., of Ahmedabad.

Deeply missed and mourned,
"And will be never seen
Thy sweet angelic face again."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Aligarh College vs. Parsi Gymkhana.

Y. M. C. A. Triennial Convention in Bombay commences.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m. "The Vestal."

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Avoid being the man who was too busy to do his duty."

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Delhi," with the English Mails of the 16th December, which left Aden 7 a. m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 p.m. on Friday the 30th instant.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Yarra." will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday 31st inst.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music, commencing at 5-45 P.M. (S.T.), this evening :—

March	Inverary Harriers	Hume
Valse	Songe d'Automne	Joyce
Selection	German Folk Songs	Barker
Song	Once upon a Time	Lincke
{ A Morceau Humoreske		Dvorak
{ B Two-Step Rainbow		Wienrich
Valse	Souviens Toi	Waldteufel
Selection	The Dollar Princess	Fall
Galop	Narren	Gung'l

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry., Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening :—

Polka	DeLos Tereroo Navarro	
Selection	The Dollar Princess	Leo Fall
An Alaskan Love Song	Cocheco	Reeves
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Monckton
Valse	Phryne	Zulueta
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier	Strauss
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs	Williams

KAYASTHA PRABHUS AT THANA.

IN response to invitations issued by Messrs. Bhagvant Hari Shringerparly and Anant Mahadeo Chaubal, writes a local correspondent, the annual social gathering of the Kayastha Prabhus at Thana, took place on Sunday, in the spacious and well-furnished club hall of the caste under the Presidentship of Rao Bahadur Prabhakar Vithal Gupte, retired Judge of Poona. There were present a very large and representative assembly and the Hall was overcrowded. The proceedings commenced with a speech from Mr. Atmaram Anant Chitrey, Advocate, who remarked that the most unique honour conferred in 1910, upon the small but historic community was the selection of the Hon'ble Mr. Mahadeo Bhaskar Chaubal as the first Indian Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for which the caste had already thanked Lord Morley, the late Secretary of State for India, and through him the late King Emperor Edward VII. The grant of a hereditary Patilki Vatan to Divan Bahadur Raghunath Vynkaji Sabnis was no small honour in the Native State of Kolhapur. Another satisfactory event was the appointment of Mr. Janardhan Damodar Dixit as District Judge of Ahmednagar, for which place he would be soon leaving Thana. The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis had been nominated as a Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy of India. The gold medal presented by His Excellency Sir George Clarke to Rao Saheb Karnik of the Nasik Police spoke for itself. The Government of India could entrust Rai Bahadur Balkrishna Atmaram Gupte of Thana, with the control of the Museum at Calcutta, rested as an All-India Memorial in honour of Queen Victoria of blessed memory; while Miss Chandu, Bai Shringapur, was the first girl in the community to pass the last Matriculation Examination.

Mr. Dattatraya Luxuman Vaidya, Solicitor, read the annual report of the Educational Society and stated what very useful work was being accomplished by that Society under the able management of Messrs. Balkrishna Vaman Kharker, Govind Balvant Pradhan and Nilkantha Bhaurao Vadhaokar. The report was adopted by the meeting on the proposal of Professor Mahadeo Ganesh Dongrey seconded by Mr. Ramchandra Rango Sindkor, Pleader, and supported by Mr. Madhao Ravji Tapphane, Vakil. Mr. Krishnarao Balvant Pradhan moved that the working committee in charge of the Building Fund should expedite their work as handsome donations had already been promised and even paid; the proposal, having been seconded by Mr. Shanker Govind Kharkar, Sub-Judge, and supported by Mr. Vamen Balvant Pradhan, High Court Vakil, was unanimously passed by the Assembly. Nearly one hundred delegates were elected for the ensuing social conference of the caste to be held at Dadar, on 30th and 31st instants, and the amended draft of the rules framed by Messrs. Gopinath Damoder Kotval and Hajirnis was accepted at the suggestion of Mr. Vamen Ramchandra Nachoney, Superintendent, seconded by Mr. Ramkrishna Bhaurao Gupte, High Court Pleader, and supported by Mr. Raghunath Anant Suley, Municipal Auditor.

Messrs. Vasudeo Rajaram Gupte, Gopinath Mahipat Kharkar, Kashinath Raoji Pradhan, and Mr. A. Kharkar explained the good work being done by the members of the caste in the Mofussil. Messrs. Ramchandra Atmaram Dondey and Vasudeorao Madhaorao Kharkar composed suitable songs for the occasion, and Messrs. Ragunath Balkrishna Gupte and Taskar entertained the Assembly by selections of vocal and instrumental music.

The guests of the day having been garlanded, the Chairman, in his address, congratulated his caste fellows on the very liberal and progressive spirit they had been showing and advised the rising generation to maintain the tradition being good citizens in every way under the British Government, Loyalty having ever been the creed of the community.

Doctors Bapusaheb Vaidya and Karnik and Messrs. Shankerrao Pradhan, Gajanan Bhaurao Vadhaokar, Sakharamji Ranadive Raje, Gajananrao Palkar, Daftedar and Mathurey as well as the Kordey Brothers were very cordially thanked for the very excellent manner in which the programme was so very successfully carried out by the Reception Committee, and very late at night the meeting dispersed giving three very hearty cheers in honour of His Majesty the King Emperor.

The working agreement recently drawn up by representatives of the Shipbuilders and of the Boilermakers' Society includes provision for inflicting penalties upon both parties for infractions of the agreement. The loss of wages due to the lockout in the shipbuilding industry amounts to £546,500 including £36,500 for the boilermakers, £10,000 for the engineers, and £500,000 for the other shipyard workers.

THE NEW FLAT RATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your readers may remember the discussion some time ago in the Corporation, about the change in the system of charging for the local consumption of electrical energy from the existing Maximum Demand system to flat rate.

For some time past the complaint had arisen that the Maximum Demand system was generally unintelligible. To remedy the complaint, it was suggested that some other method might be introduced, which should be easily intelligible, but would, by no means, increase the cost to the consumers. Notwithstanding the evident general ignorance as to the ultimate real advantages or disadvantages accruing by the change in the system, the new Flat Rate method has been allowed to supplant the Maximum Demand system, against which change a few vigorous voices were unavailingly raised. At the time of the sanctioning of the change a remark was made that the sanction was a leap in the dark and that the general ignorance on the subject allowed members to be led by the nose. This was resented, how justifiably remains to be seen. Now I beg to put before you and your readers the following taken by the Municipal Journal of London "from a paper read, before the West of England Society of Incorporated Accountants, by Mr. L.B. Williams, A.S.A.A., Accountant to the Pontypridd Urban District Council." "There are a dozen or more different systems of charging for supplies of electricity amongst which the methods commonly adopted are five." Of these five methods I will reproduce here only what is said about the two methods with which we are concerned, viz. the Flat Rate and the Maximum Demand system. This (Flat Rate) system is in operation in some undertakings, both for lighting and power purposes, but "it is not an equitable system," because it is not always the user who takes the greatest number of units, who is the most profitable customer. "The author of this (Maximum Demand) system and the inventor of the demand indicator was Mr. Arthur Wright, Engineer to the Brighton Corporation, and therefore it is sometimes spoken of as the Brighton system. He says that the cost of supplying electrical energy can be separated into (a) The cost of getting ready to supply and distribute, and (b) the actual cost of continuing the supply. The costs under (a) are incurred whether the consumer takes a supply for one hour or ten hours, and would be the same in either case. The costs under (b) would, of course, be proportionate to the quantity supplied, and the length of time. There are many who are opposed to this system, though they usually will admit the soundness of the reasoning, yet they hold that the difficulty of getting the ordinary consumer to understand it is fatal to its universal adoption, and hence there is the tendency, notwithstanding that it is mathematically true and just in principle, to abandon or neglect it in favour of a Flat Rate, which is anything but equitable, its sole recommendation being its simplicity.

"The term "Maximum Demand" means the total maximum of peak load called for at any time upon the station. In connection with the customer it also means the Maximum Demand made by him upon the station. It has been mentioned that the cost of supplying electrical energy can be separated into (1) getting ready to supply, and (2) continuing to supply, and it is urged in favour of the system that whereas it cost 7 pence per unit for each unit got ready for supply, whether it is for one hour or less it does not cost one penny per unit to keep on supplying, so the offer held out to the customers is this: We will supply you with one hour of your average Maximum Demand at seven pence per unit, and as many units as you require after the first hour at one penny per unit.

To find out what a Customer's Demand upon the station is, there is fixed alongside the customer's meter and instrument called the "demand indicater", which is practically an electrical thermometer, and which will give a reading of the maximum amount of current that has passed into his main at any time. These readings are taken monthly during the winter quarters, and the average of the readings are taken to be the consumer's average Maximum Demand upon the station, and therefore the charge for this one hour's use of this Maximum Demand throughout the quarter will be seven pence per unit, and all the units in excess of this number will be charged at one penny per unit. The lower a consumer can keep his average Maximum Demand the lower will his average cost be, because he will be called upon to pay for a lesser quantity of units at seven pence, and "per contra" a large number of units at one penny. The following table shows the cost per unit from one hour to eight hours' use, assuming the consumer had a one unit demand :—

Hours	Price per B.T.U.	Total cost	Average price per B.T.U.
1st	7 d.	7 d.	7 d.
2nd	1 d.	8 d.	4 d.
3rd	1 d.	9 d.	3 d.
4th	1 d.	10 d.	2·5 d.
5th	1 d.	11 d.	2·2 d.
6th	1 d.	12 d.	2·0 d.
7th	1 d.	13 d.	1·857 d.
8th	1 d.	14 d.	1·75 d.

From this it will be seen that it is an encouragement to the long hour consumer, as it gives an equitable reduction to the best consumer, for it is very evident that ten lamps with a man who uses them ten hours a day will be ten times more profitable to the department than 100 lamps with a man who uses them one hour a day, although the bills for energy would be for the same amount."—Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

December, 25.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Statement by Mr. Gandhi.

Commenting on the new blue book concerning British Indians in South Africa, Mr. Gandhi states :

British Indians will be satisfied if Act 2 of 1907 is repealed, and the Immigration Act is so amended as to enable any Asiatic immigrants of culture to enter the Colony on precisely the same terms as Europeans, and without the necessity for complying with any Registration Act. This amendment will allow the Immigration Officer the fullest discretion as to the mode of setting the education test, and will give the power to the Governor in Council to frame regulations limiting the number of immigrants belonging to different classes or races, even though they may have passed the education test. So far as Asiatics are concerned, no amendment of the Immigration Act would be necessary, were it not for the presence of the second Asiatic Act passed in 1908. The amendment giving the Governor in Council the power to make the regulations in the manner above referred to meets the objection that the administration of the law would be so different from its wording. So long as a limited number of (say, up to six) British Indians of culture are admitted into the Colony per year under the education test, British Indians will be satisfied. The granting of these two concessions "will finally close the struggle, and remove the question from the arena of Indian politics." The educated Indians who have entered the Transvaal will then retire, and claim to enter, if at all, under the general test.

BOMBAY ARMY PENSIONERS.

Annual Christmas Dinner.

THE usual Army Pensioners' Christmas Dinner was held in the Brigade Staff Office, Bombay, on the 26th instant, upwards of thirty pensioners sitting down. It is a matter for regret that more were unable to be present. The room was tastefully decorated under the direction of the Honorary Secretary, Major S. G. W. Hume, assisted by Sergeants Rigby and Cooke. The following was the menu: soup, mulligatawny, fish, salmon or pomfret, entrees, lamb cutlets and green peas and steak and mushrooms, roasts, roast beef and Yorkshire pudding and York Ham and Madeira sauce, entrement, roast partridge and chipped potatoes; sweets, plum pudding; desert.

At 7-30 p.m. "Roast beef" was played by a cornet player of the 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the pensioners took their seats, and, after the Honorary Secretary had given the usual greetings to all present, dinner was proceeded with. After dinner, the toast "The King Emperor" was drunk, and the National Anthem was sung. The proceedings terminated with music and songs when an interesting programme was gone through, Mr. Firmin playing the piano kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. S. Rose and Co.

THE SHANGHAI RIOTS.

Assaults on Foreigners.

A SPECIAL sitting of the Mixed Court was held at Shanghai, on November 30th, when five men were charged with having been concerned in the assaults upon I. Steinbeck and W. J. Terrill in the disturbances which took place on November 11th. Mr. Pao, the Mixed Court Magistrate, Mr. Tien, the City Magistrate, and Mr. C. Schirmer, German Assessor, were on the bench.

A coolie named Tsang Ah-yeu and an unemployed native named Tseu Mau-mau, alias Van Doong Mau-mau, were charged in addition to a general indictment of rioting and inciting to riot, with assaulting, beating, and wounding a certain foreigner named I. Steinbeck with intent to murder him. Tseu Mau-mau was also charged with assaulting and beating a detective named Sze Yoong-foh, whilst in the execution of his duty on Saturday last. Three others, Fong Ah-cheu, Ling Ah-ken, and Koo Ah-foh, were charged with rioting and inciting to riot and with assaulting, beating, and wounding a certain foreigner named W. J. Terrill, a Health Officer, with intent to murder him on Haining Road. Mr. C. Gordon Kirk prosecuted on behalf of the Municipal Council.

MR. STEINBECK'S INJURIES.

The medical certificates produced were to the effect that Dr. Blumenstock had attended to Mr. Steinbeck's injuries, and found that he had been wounded with sticks. There was a big swelling and a long wound on the left temple, and when cleaning the wound blood flowed, showing that one of the arteries had been cut. On the left eye-lid, just underneath the eye-brow, was a long scratch, while there was a wound on the chin and several painful bruises and wounds on the body and limbs. Mr. Terrill was also severely injured. In opening the case against the two men charged with the assault against Mr. Steinbeck, Mr. Kirk laid special stress on the fact that there was not the slightest doubt that but for the intervention of the police he would not be there to tell his story.

In giving evidence, Mr. Steinback said that between nine and ten o'clock on the 11th ultimo, he was going along Seward Road when he saw a big crowd of Chinese. He tried to turn back but they surrounded and assaulted him. He asked what they wanted with him and what he had done to them but a tall man, whom he identified as one of the prisoners struck him on the face, knocking him down. He tried to crawl into a shop, but the shop-keeper would not let him in, and the crowd dragged him away, beating him. At that time the tramway bell rang and he tried to reach the car to get away. The driver could not start the car, and he then heard a crashing of glass and was struck with a bamboo. A second blow with a bamboo was given and he fell to the ground. The crowd dragged him out into the street, and they continued to beat him. Already he was nearly dead, but the shots were then fired and he was liberated from his position by the police. Whilst in the road, people jumped on him and struck him with stones and fists, and they also took a diamond ring worth dols. 900 from his finger.

The Chinese detective said he had seen Tseu Mau-mau in Seward Road and when he tried to arrest him he ran off. The witness caught him by the queue but five or six men dragged him into a lane and assaulted him. He had been sent to bring this man to the station for enquiries. Mr. Kirk pointed out that the police had already given evidence against the other of the accused. Regarding Tseu Mau-mau, his Honour the City Magistrate had previously sentenced him to two years' imprisonment. Mr. Steinbeck had gone to Weyside Station and at once identified him out of about 25 men.

STATEMENT BY ACCUSED.

The accused Tseu Mau-mau in answer to the City Magistrate said that the day he was arrested he had been in the house of a friend who was celebrating a birthday and they had been drinking. Whilst there a companion of the detective came to tell him that a foreign detective wanted to see him, and going out he found ten or fifteen men who commenced to strike him. On the morning of the disturbances, he had had sore eyes and had gone to a medicine shop. Returning in a ricksha he noticed that all the shops were closed. He did not assault Mr. Steinbeck. He was godown keeper at the Hongkew Wharf.

Mr. Steinbeck was recalled and said he identified the accused distinctly. He was wearing a foreign cap—the one now in his possession. To start with he had his right hand behind his back, and when the small man who was with him pushed him forward he struck him with something he was carrying.

Sikh P.C. 312 gave evidence of seeing the accused striking Mr. Steinbeck with a bamboo, and arresting him. At the time there were 12 or 13 men carrying bamboos, but when the shot was fired they ran away.

The court then proceeded to hear evidence in the case of the assault upon Mr. Terrill. The latter appeared in court with his right arm in a sling, his head bandaged, and leaning on a stick. Whilst giving evidence he was accommodated with a seat in view of his weak condition.

MR. TERRILL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Terrill said that about 9-30 a. m. on the 11th, he was walking with his bicycle through Purdon Road in company with M. Hibberd of the Public Works Department. Arriving at the corner of Boone Road he saw a great crowd of Chinese, and fearing that one of the health officers was in trouble, he suggested to Mr. Hibberd to go to his assistance. Mr. Hibberd was unwilling to go and followed him at a distance of about 30 yards. He asked a respectable Chinese what was the matter, and immediately the crowd started to shout "Foreigner, foreigner, strike him!" They then threw stones and bits of iron at him. Having no means of defence except his bicycle he swung this around until he could do so no longer. The crowd struck him, felled him to the ground, jumped on him and kicked him. He tried to crawl to a rice shop, but the people thrust him once more into the crowd, and he was struck with bamboos and chains and pieces of iron. "As a drowning man clutches to a straw," continued the the witness, "I used my utmost efforts and gained my feet, and staggered faint and bleeding through a pork shop. Probably fearing the crowd, the pork shop people seeing me come into the shop, ran out at the back door. They fortunately acted as a pilot for me, and the back door being left open I escaped into the alleyway. I staggered on with a howing crowd running after me, but fortunately reached Haining Road without being hit any further. I then saw a Japanese gentleman in European clothes; I appealed to him for assistance, but he took no notice. Just then one of the coolies who was following, struck me across the knees with a big bamboo and I fell to the ground. Then the Indian policeman came to my assistance and took me to the Victoria Nursing Home.

In answer to the court witness said he was unable to identify any of the accused as having actually struck him, though he recognised one as having been in the forefront of the crowd. Sikh P. C. 217 gave evidence of having arrested the man who struck Mr. Terrill in Haining Road. The accused Fong Ah-cheu, a Cantonese, said that while the trouble was going on he remained indoors. When it was over he came out, and on going to look at the foreigner lying on the ground he was arrested by the Sikh.

BREAKING UP A BICYCLE.

Trooper Burnie said that receiving information of what was going on he rode as hard as he could along Boone Road. Seeing a large crowd he rode into it, and as two men were jumping on a bicycle and smashing it up he dismounted to arrest them. One ran into a shop but the health coolie pulled him out and a Sikh arriving he took both into custody. The crowd commenced to jostle him and to throw bricks. He did not see Mr. Terrill.

Mr. Kirk reminded the court that evidence had already been given that the two men referred to had been in the forefront of the crowd, urging it on.

Mr. Terrill's bicycle was produced with the wheels buckled and bent out of shape. A silver match-box which had been in his pocket was handed to the Magistrate, it being knocked almost flat.

The accused were examined. One said he was ill and while on his way to the Nanking Road Temple to get a prescription was caught by the trooper. The other said that he was in his shop and hearing a cry that they were carrying off children he rushed out to go to his house to see if his own child was safe. In doing so he was arrested.

The court reserved judgment.

The South African Union House of Assembly today rejected a proposal to reduce the salary of the Prime Minister from £4,000 to £3,500 and those of other members of the Cabinet from £3,000 to £2,500.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 27.

Rain has fallen again in Persia, but the unsettled conditions have not yet reached Baluchistan. No rainfall has occurred in India. The forecast shows no change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26TH DECEMBER.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rapeseed requires rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Wadhwan.—Cotton plants flourishing. Show bolls, rapidly ripening; crop accounts satisfactory; plants healthy.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather. Cotton larger area sown this year; crop prospects improving. Second picking general; estimate eight annas; arriving in small quantities. Crop prospects improving.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower. Crop prospects generally good. Wheat flourishing.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are almost clear. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature is much below the average at Ambala; the minimum is also low in the south-east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Rajputana and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is nearly equal to the average. Day temperature is in the defect in Upper Sind; night temperature is also low in Sind and north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature during day is about the average; night temperature is in large defect at most places.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also high at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is slightly above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine and dry over nearly the whole country. Bushire reports 0·89" of rain; sky is overcast and there has been a slight fall of atmospheric pressure. This disturbance may perhaps account for the relatively low pressure in the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 27th December was 30·044 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide guage be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist Bombay.

Y.M.C.A. TRIENNIAL NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In connection with the Y. M. C. A. Triennial National Convention, four addresses will be delivered in the New Bowen Memorial Hall, Bombay, on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday next at 6-30 p.m.

On Thursday, the lecturer will be the Rev. C. F. Andrews, M.A., of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, who will take for his subject:—"Body, Mind and Spirit." The chair will be taken by the Hon. Mr. B. E. E. Procter.

On Friday, Mr. J. N. Farquhar, M.A., of Calcutta, will lecture on "The First Principal of the Spiritual Life." The chair will be taken by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

On Saturday, Mr. J. B. Raju, Professor of Philosophy Gordon College, Rawal Pindi, will lecture on "The Problem of Atonement," the Chairman being the Rev. R. McOmish, M.A.

On Sunday, Mr. A. G. Fraser, M.A., Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, will lecture on "The Centre of Christianity." The Chairman will be Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal, Wilson College.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Mangalji Dayal, a young Hindu boy, with the theft of a gold necklace. It appeared that the complainant Meghji's daughter, aged about two years, was playing on the Null Bazaar road when the accused went up to her and robbed her of the necklace.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and, considering his youth, his Worship sentenced him to receive nine stripes.

The census just concluded shows that the population of the United States and all its possessions numbers 101,000,000.

In a cross-country race on December 10 Oxford beat Cambridge. Climes, a Tasmanian Rhodes scholar, finished first.

The West India Committee is urging in connection with the projected State-owned North Atlantic cable that Bermuda and the Barbadoes should be connected with Canada.

The six-day bicycle race held at Madison-square Garden, New York, was won by Root and Noran (America), who covered 2,545 miles three laps. Clarke (Melbourne) and Rutter (Germany), a reconstructed team, were second team. They also travelled 2,545 miles three laps. Hebir (New Zealand) and Goulett (Australia) filled fourth place.

An interesting occasion recently brought together a large number of Anglo-Indians and others when Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. The reception was held at the Hans Crescent Hotel, and the charming winter garden was crowded with guests. Sir Steuart was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1887-90, and Political Secretary at the India Office, and subsequently Member of Council from 1890 to 1905. Among those present were Lady Lytton, Lord and Lady Roberts, Sir George and Lady White and Miss White and Miss White, Sir Henry and Lady Cunningham, General Sir Edwin and Lady Collen, General Sir Edward and Lady Chapman, Sir William and Lady Bisset, Col. and Mrs. Boughey, and many other well-known persons connected with India.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

The first forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1910-11 shows that total area, Irrigated and unirrigated, is less than the area in 1909—10, which was 8,148,700, acres being only 7,938,100 acres sown up to end of November 1910. This gives a difference of 2 per cent. The quinquennial average is 7,958,060 acres.

The last phase of the monsoon, although excellent for wheat sowings in the south-eastern half of the Province, was not as favourable as in 1909 in the much more important central and north-western tracts. In the Delhi Division and in the districts of Ludhiana, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Kangra, Gurdaspur and Amritsar there was ample rain in the second week of September, followed by another unusual fall at the beginning of October, except in Gurdaspur and Amritsar. In the remaining districts of the Province, which are those in which the greater part of the wheat area is found, the monsoon current withdrew prematurely 2 or 3 days before the end of August. But very fortunately the last fall was extremely heavy and left enough moisture for satisfactory sowings on much of the unirrigated land. The present position is that in the Delhi Division the sown area is 15 per cent. more than last year, while in the Jullundur Division there is an advance of 3 per cent. There is a falling-off of 5 per cent. in the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions, and of 4 per cent. in the Multan Division. The contraction appears to be less than was anticipated. The principal increases in districts are in Ambala 21 per cent., Delhi 19 per cent., Hoshiarpur 18 per cent., Karnal 17 per cent., and Hissar 14 per cent. The most noteworthy decreases are in Montgomery 20 per cent., Mianwali 17 per cent., Jhelum and Rawalpindi 12 per cent., Lahore 11 per cent., and Lyallpur 10 per cent. Sowings are however still in progress in the Central Punjab on irrigated land. The standing crops are promising and are doing well everywhere up to the present.

The returns received from Native States show the total estimated area as 9,71,400 acres as compared with 1,09,900 acres last year. The decreases occur in Patiala, Bhawalpur, Jind and Nabha.

RABI OILSEED.

The first forecast of the rabi oilseed crop of the Punjab for the year 1910-11. Shows that the total area in 1909-10 irrigated and unirrigated, was 1,331,800 acres. Area up to November 1910, was 1,321,100 acres. This shows a decrease of 1 per cent. The quinquennial average is 1,221,860 acres. Last year's first forecast was for 1,134,800 acres. Slight increases and decreases in the irrigated and uninsgated areas practically neutralise one another.

The above figures include the area under toria (brassica campestris), rape, mustard and tara mira (eruca satia). Toria accounts for almost all the irrigated crop. It is cultivated in the Central and South West Punjab and is harvested in December and January. Rape, mustard and tara mira are sown a little later, almost entirely on unirrigated land, and are harvested in March and April. The season has been described in the wheat forecast. It has been slightly more favourable for oilseeds than for wheat. The area under toria has expanded slightly with the increasing popularity of this crop. The unirrigated area under rape, mustard and tara mira has advanced 15 per cent. in the Delhi division, and is about normal in the Multan and Jullundur Divisions. But it has contracted by 33 and 15 per cent, in the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions respectively, where the monsoon rainfall ceased prematurely at the end of August. The crop is generally in good condition.

BURMA RICE.

The summary of the third forecast of the rice crop for the year 1910-11. On an average of the five years ending 1908-09, the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 10·2 per cent., of the total area under rice in British India.]

Summary.—The area under rice cultivation in the fifteen principal rice-producing districts is now reported as 7,536,682 acres, an increase of 70,103 acres over last year's actuals. The acre outturn of last year is now given as 92 per cent, of the normal and this year's percentage is estimated at 93. The November rains were favourable generally, though some harm is reported from three districts. Reaping has begun under normal condition. It is estimated that 2,600,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to nearly forty-five million cwts., of cleaned rice, will be available for export.

ARRIVAL.

Per s. s. "Yarra," Dec. 29.

The following passengers are expected to arrive here from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's s.s. "Yarra" on the 29th December at 12 noon. Passengers will be landed at the Ballard Pier :—

Blanke, Mr
Chatterjee, Mr
Cornalbas, Mr
Chakra, Mrs Abou
Chauteaud, Mr
Combe, Mr and Mrs
Das, Mr
Dwitna, Mr
De Joss, Mr
De Petit, Huguenin Mr and Mrs
Fay, Mr Richard
Forbes, Mr
Heckamp, Mr
Heber, Mr
Hartmann, Mr
Holzmann, Mr P
Ledewsky, Mr
Marcel Mr and Mrs
Macpherson, Capt
Morton, Mrs and daughter
Pescia, Mr
Richard, Miss
Sudmersen, Mr
Seyler, Miss
Singh, Mr K
Singh, Mr I
Sorg, Mr Carl
Sberbi, Mr
Scott, Miss
Willer, Mr J
Wiegandt, Mr

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	12
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	3
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	6
Total	4	4	81
This day last year	1	1	72

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added :—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay

THE TREATMENT OF AGUE.

Ague is one of the most troublesome ailments to which mankind is heir. Commencing with a sense of debility and sluggishness, yawning and stretching, an aversion to food, and coldness of skin, it pursues its course, leaving the subject weak and depressed. There are many forms of Ague—some severe, some slight, but all bear relation one to another, and all are responsible for undesirable after-effects. Dyspepsia, especially, is a common follower of Ague. While serious diseases of the abdominal viscera, dropsical swellings and extreme debility are more often than not traced to Ague. It is no exaggeration to say that indirectly Ague very often brings a case to a fatal termination. Apart from the above after-effects, Ague will bring on serious affections in the brain, spinal cord and liver. In short, Ague is a more serious disease than most people imagine it to be. Unless checked its ravages are numerous and far-reaching. Fortunately, however, the disease is not incurable, provided, of course, that proper treatment be followed. The most effective remedy in this direction is

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

This remedy, which has stood the test for over 80 years, and affected marvellous cures in every direction, takes first place in the list of remedies for the treatment of Ague. If any remedy is infallible, that remedy is—must be—Congreve's Elixir. This Elixir has succeeded beyond all expectations in cases where numerous other remedies have failed. This statement is no exaggeration. It is a statement that one may truthfully make when remembering that the Elixir has been used by thousands during 80 years and a remedy that can last so long must be of inestimable value. All sufferers from Ague especially should try it. To those who make application we send free the well-known work by G. T. Congreve, "Consumption and Other Lung diseases—Successful Treatment." Those who are afflicted should lose no time in writing for this book. It may be the means of saving life. Write at once to Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR has been for nearly a century the Standard Household Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthama, Consumption and all affections of Throat and Chest. Prices in England 1/1 1-2, 2-9, 4 6, and 11. Obtainable from Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists throughout the Empire.

E. J. REID & Co., LONDON, Sole agents for India, Burma, and West Indies.

John Street, Langholm, Dumfrieshire, Scotland

DEAR SIRS,—

Please send me two more bottles of your ELIXIR size as last. I thought I had completely shaken off the Malaria, but since my return home from India, I have had two severe attacks, and no other medicine I have taken breaks up the fever so quickly and completely as Congreve's Elixir.

When in the East I suffered a great deal from Malaria and occasionally from Ague, and was often laid up for two and three weeks at a time. I got so bad in fact, that I seriously thought of giving up tea-planting and returning to England, but my friends at home sent me a bottle of your Elixir, after taking which for a few days I was agreeably surprised to find that the improvement was such as to enable me to go about my duties without discomfort.

Now, if any symptoms of either Ague or Fever show themselves, I at once take a dose of your Elixir and am thus able to ward off any serious attack.

I have no hesitation in saying that I consider Congreve's Elixir an absolute safeguard against both Malaria and Ague, and should not dream of being without it under any circumstances.

I am going back to India in five weeks' time, and shall be glad to know where I can purchase your Elixir out there.

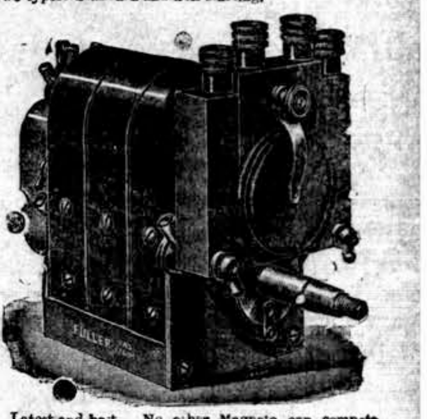
You may use this testimonial as you think fit and I hope many other Anglo-Indians may benefit in the same way.

Yours Truly,
(Signed) DONALD HUNTON.

MOTOR MAGNETOS, "FULLER"

PATENT SELF-STARTING ATTACHMENT.

Start car from dashboard without turning the engine
Two types: Standard and Self-starting.



Latest and best. No other Magneto can compete with it.

Made Five World's Records on THAMES CAR.

"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Brooklands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th instant."

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARP.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that few magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.

(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto British Motor Boat Club Regatta, September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. L., won 15 mile handicap. . . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."

(Signed) KING & Co

FULLER ACCUMULATORS, BATTERIES, COILS CHARGING SETS, AND ALL MOTOR ACCESSORIES

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Church Gate St. and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay

THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Meloncholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes :—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems : they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent result. Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 1-14-0 per bottle of 25
Pills. V. P. charge extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 150, Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence......Comdr Mill..........R I M
H M S Hyacinth......Capt J D Dick ......R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr A J Marsack......R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec 27.

Arcadia...3514 Barcham Shanghai...18-1-1911 P & O Co
Australien .... Monton ....
Arabistan..........1819 Codd ....M M & Co
Birmingham.......2612 Cailer.........T Morrison & Co
Clematis.........2329 Robinson ..Andrew Yuel & Co
Caledonia.........3529 Baywood ......P & O S N Co
Clematis.........3824 Robinson ..Andrew Zuel & Co
Dunrobin ....2331 Owens ....W & A Graham & Co
Islands..........3361 McClelland..........M M & Co
Kasara..........505 Elton...............M M & Co
Kasara..........605 Elton...............M M & Co
Nizam ....2041 Macconnell....T Morrison & Co
Okara ....3489 Kedshe ....M M & Co
Quirinba ....4637 Smith ....M M & Co
Sait..........502 Willoughby...B & H S N & Co
Seirstad..........617 Frarsen ......F F Campbell & Co
Tuscarora.........3925 Hallenshead....Standard Oil & Co
Umona ....2388 Mitchell ...W & A Graham & Co
Zumora.........2328 Buvan ....T Morrison

Stream

Strombus.........4008 Scott.........W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents
A Assaye ......4239 Jones Shanghai...31 1 P & O Co
B Arioto..........4313 H Bradley.....Hull ...2-1-11 J Findlay & Co
C&R Warturm ......3127 Schmidt.......Hamburg via K'chi . N F...W & A G & Co
D&E Chanda.........3951 Tice.........Antwerp...3-1-11 M M & Co
K Feliciana...2785 Falck ......Dunkirk.........3-1-11... W & AGraham & Co
M Shah Ameer......1922 Cusack......Mauritius...8-1-11 Bo & H S N Co
N Newbridge.........2397 Gray ...Manchester ..28-12 .. W & A Graham & Co
O Cresswell....2902 Buff ......N F.......W & A G & Co
P Gutenfels...3551 Franzius ...Hamburg via Karachi... 28-12...W & A Graham & Co
Q Sultan..........2771 Fantren ......Durban ... 3 1 ...A Strandes & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Glencluny...3076 Craig...Kobe...31 12 T Morrison & Co
2 Olympia......3269 Mitchell ...Liverpool ..29 12... W & A Graham & Co
4 Cressington Court......2716 Barcham....Marseilles... 31 12...W & A Graham & Co
5 Glenlyon ......2543 Anderson...Antwerp...31 12... T Morrison & Co
6 Koerber ......3167 Floresti Trieste ... 1 1 1911... W Desso
7 Ula......3425 Scott... Busreh ...31 12 ..M M & Co
10&11 Colombo Maru...2920 Coombs ...Kobe.. 30 12 N Y Kaisha
13 Egypt ....4207 Summers ......London 31-12... P & O S N Co
14 Kola.......510 Morrison...Busreh...29 12 M M & Co

H W P D

Courland.......... 760 Ebrahim ...G Port ...29 12...Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji....... 547 Esmail ...Karachi...27-12...B S N Co
Ponani.........552 Hoosein ......Bhavnager ...28 12... B S N Co
Jabs..........184 Dawood...Goa.......N F........B S N Co
Dewji Jinga...401 ......£......14-11 ....B P Trust
30 ton Cranes,
Dredger Jinga...............401 ....B P Trust

M W D D

Dalhousie ...62 Barissow...N F...N F...J Finlay & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
	Kola	Morrison	Buschra, Dec 17
	Kasara	Elton	Bushire, Dec 14
	Sultan	Fantzen	Durban, Nov 28
	Zamora	Ewan	Calcutta, Dec 14
	Assaye	Jones	Shanghai, Dec 6
	Tuscarora	Hollenshead	New York, Nov6
	Seirstad	Frarsen	Bangkok, Dec 13
	Clematis	Robinson	Calcutta, Dec 14
	Arabistan	Codd	Middlesbrough, Nov 8

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	China	Pavisich	Trieste
	Madura	Logan	Persian Gulf
	Hatumet	Peters	Calcutta
	Rydal Hall	Nelson	Liverpool
	Moravia	Cosulich	Trieste

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Sultan, for Zanzibar.
" Arabistan, for Liverpool, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer Yarra, left Aden, for Bombay on 24th December and she is expected here on 29th December at 12 noon.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, outward bound passed Suez on the 25th instant and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 5th proximo.

The Homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer Armand Behic from Bombay arrived at Aden, on Tuesday the 27th December at 6 a.m.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Himalaya, left Hoongkong, at 1 p.m. on December 24.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer D. Balduino, from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant, and the same Co's. steamer Ischia, left Penang for Colombo and Bombay on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—145 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rydal Hall s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—330 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—15 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.

Moravia s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 320 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—200 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cresswell s—2,505 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

Arabistan s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—2,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th December.

263. Inspections—The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1 and 2 and E. E. Companies B. V. A. on Saturday 7th January, 1911.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Company—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5-45 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

264. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be formed to enable candidates to pass this examination at the B. V. A. Club Apollo Bunder on Thursday 12th January, 1911 at 7 p.m. Intended candidates are requested to attend on this date and give their names to the Adjutant.

Lectures will be held at the Club on successive Thursdays for Instructions.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

At Kerak, on the Dead Sea, on December 8, a body of Bedouins massacred the garrison and 100 Christian inhabitants in revenge for the execution of a Bedouin chief. The Bedouins now hold the town.

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H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 28th Dec. 1910.

THE PERSIAN GULF GUN TRADE.

As we observed the other day, it was perhaps regrettable that the flagship of the East India Squadron was not in our harbour to exchange salutes with the splendid German cruiser, which brought Prince William to our shores. But as we explained on that occasion, and as is proved by our telegrams this morning, there were urgent reasons for the presence elsewhere of the Admiral and most of his ships in connection with the gun-smuggling trade on the Mekran Coast and in the lower reaches of the Gulf which promises to be unusually active for the next three or four months. For the Afghans and Arabs who are engaged in it, are becoming desperate at the blockade which has produced such a rise in prices of which they cannot take advantage without personal and financial risks. And the Afridis, whose losses are estimated at a couple of lakhs, have been raiding the Kohat border by way of reprisal, though there has been a comparative cessation of these proceedings since the Commissioner flatly refused their demands for compensation, and closed the pass for a week or so as an object-lesson to the dissatisfied tribesmen. Three months ago, the frontier news-scribes announced that at the conclusion of Ramzan, the Amir would hold a great durbar to be attended by all the Maliks of the principal clans at which he would make some definite pronouncement on the arms question. This assembly has met and dispersed none the wiser as King Habibullah limited his address to a homily on the advantages of road-construction and a paneggric of Lord Minto's administration, subjects which evidently did not appeal to his listeners, as His Majesty's subsequent attempts at improving local communications are arousing some opposition from those who are unable to discern their utility. The latest intelligence from the restive capital beyond the border states that the Amir is introducing a regulation forbidding the carrying of arms in public except under royal license, which will probably be used for the limitation of this dangerous practice as much as possible, for faction fights and street murders are not unusual occurrences in its highways. But the Kabuli toilet is incomplete without a small arsenal for protective or offensive purposes, and they will probably resent a sumptuary law which aims at curtailing their personal adornments, especially when some of these represent an expenditure of hundreds of rupees and odd, to the importance and swagger of their wearers. The last Kabul Darbar having failed to elicit the Amir's views on points, regarding which the local arms-dealers are more concerned than the ethics of road-making or the policy of our late Viceroy, we are now promised an assemblage at Jellalabad, at which the Amir is to proffer good counsel touching armaments to both his own subjects and the Afridi leaders.

Meanwhile on our side of the border, there has just appeared an official publication which has some bearing upon the situation at Muscat, and the origin of the mischievous traffic our ships and soldiers are striving to suppress. This is the final volume of the old Treaties, Sanads and Engagements forming the basis of the internal and external policy of India in regard to her own feudatories and independent States beyond our boundaries with which we have political and commercial relations. This useful collection of documents, dating back to the middle of the eighteenth century, is periodically revised, annotated and reprinted by the Foreign Office and volume twelve, which has recently appeared, concludes the latest edition of the series. It deals with Persia and the classic estuary towards which the Germans are pointing their Bagdad railway and includes the state of Oman which is a subsidised principality with a British Political Agent, whose chief occupation at present is the collection of statistics and other information touching the gun-trade. We need not linger over the earlier history of Muscat, given in the summary, which prefaces its treaties, as our present concern is with one of the latter which has hitherto escaped general attention. The marine annals of America reveal a piratical connection with Eastern waters long before the declaration of independence, when the Malabar Coast was infested by sea-rovers of all nationalities who snapped up Moghul pilgrim ships, fat merchantmen, got the old Surat factors into serious trouble with the Emperor Aurungzebe. At a later date when the Indian Navy policed these seas and protected commerce, New York began a trade with the Gulf, which still exists, though the major portion of it is now carried in foreign bottoms. But a century ago five sailing ships flying the stars and stripes visited its ports in quest of cargoes, a fact to which this particular treaty doubtless owes its existence, although at the time of its conclusion it was a perfectly harmless document, otherwise our Government would have had a say in the matter. It is on record elsewhere, though the circumstance is not mentioned in our Foreign Office summary, that during the Presidentship of Mr. Andrew Jackson, the Oman ruler sent an envoy to New York and that as a consequence of this visit in the mid-thirties Muscat and the United States made the commercial agreement which is now reproduced in the volume under notice. The clause with which we are concerned relates to the recognition of the Sultan's capital as a free port and a declaration that arms might be imported to all parts of his territory save Zanzibar. The latter was then an appanage of Muscat from which it was separated thirty years later under a decision of the Viceroy of India, Lord Canning, who was asked to arbitrate between the rival branches of the Sultan's family. This old American treaty is interesting as revealing the origin of a trade which was not exploited by its framers, but is now being used by German and Belgian dealers in arms to a degree that has assumed international importance, and brought the situation under the consideration of the Brussels conference a year ago. That assemblage, it will be remembered, broke up without arriving at any decision, because commercial interests were more powerful than the influences of morality, and as long as the former are paramount there is not much prospect of the closure of Muscat or Djubitil, which supplies Southern Arabia with stores of cheap magazine rifles and cartridges. But besides the American convention there is a joint Anglo-French declaration, dated half a century since, which guarantees the Sultan's independence, and makes his capital a free port, though since its execution we have successfully opposed all attempts by other nations to secure cessions for coaling stations or to intervene in its affairs which are practically under the domination of the Indian Foreign Department, through which he receives an annual subsidy of a lakh of rupees.

And the situation, bad, as it is, would have been worse, but for the elimination of one element of danger four years ago by a decision of the Hague Tribunal. This arose from the adoption, with the connivance of the French authorities, of the tricolour by the Arab dhows engaged in gun-running to the Mekran Coast and the lower reaches of the Gulf. British protests were ineffectual at a time when the *entente cordial* had not arrived, and it was only after its appearance that Paris consented to a reference to the Hague with the above result; otherwise our naval police would have been debarred from the rights of search and confiscation which are now exercised with such telling consequences. Apart from considerations of international equity which cannot be lightly set aside even when clearly enlisted in a bad cause, it is monstrous that a group of European traders should be permitted to exploit these old treaties for purposes for which they were never intended, and which oblige Great Britain to expend large sums of money upon preventive measures against an infamous form of commerce. And failing other remedies we are strongly of opinion that the Sultan, who is absolutely under our protection and willing to be advised, provided his pecuniary interests are safeguarded, should be persuaded to issue a proclamation forbidding the importation of arms to Muscat. This action would doubtless evoke remonstrances from those who are interested in keeping matters at their present stage, but nothing more serious than protests are to be anticipated, while we should have the satisfaction of finally suppressing a very real menace to our interests in the Middle East and the North-West Frontier of India.

◆

THE COTTON SITUATION. IN September last, we reviewed the position of the Cotton Markets both here and at home, and expressed the belief in a higher range of values later in the season. Prices have since materially increased and the innate strength of the market is now making itself felt. It is generally acknowledged that the American crop will not exceed 12 million bales, many estimates of the out-turn being considerably below this figure. The universal short-time movement which took place last year, owing to the small American crop of 10,600,000 bales, while it curtailed the consumption, also tended to create a demand this season on depleted stocks of the manufactured article, and trade in yarns and piece-goods is now in a more satisfactory condition, both in Lancashire and America, than it has been for some time past. This demand, coming at a time when prices were high and prospects of another short crop in America were in view, had a strengthening influence on the position; and now that we are face to face with a second shortage of supplies of the raw material from America, the demand continues although prices show no signs of declining. We cannot, therefore, look for any material drop in the value of raw American cotton, and conditions point rather to a further sharp advance in rates as the season draws to a close and the shortage of supplies becomes an actual, palpable fact.

With regard to the Indian crop, it is now evident that the damage caused by the late unseasonable rains is greater than at first anticipated. The season opened with prospects of another bumper crop, and many people were loth to believe that so promising a monsoon as we had in the earlier part could give anything but a large yield in spite of the excessive moisture of the latter end of the rainy season. Advices from up-country of damage to the crop were regarded as exaggerated, but the fact of receipts into Bombay to date being nearly three lakhs of bales behind last season leaves no room for doubt that the Indian crop will be considerably less than last year. Taking receipts to date to represent one quarter of the ultimate total, even with a good yield of Broach and Southern descriptions, we cannot look for more than twenty-five lakhs of bales in Bombay, against thirty-two lakhs last season. The falling off in receipts has caused extreme nervousness in the local market. Dealers are afraid to sell even at present prices, and during the last month or so there has been a rush to cover previous sales which caused prices to advance rapidly. Rates here are now relatively higher than Americans, though one or two descriptions are still comparatively cheap, but the future of the market must depend to a great extent on the demand for export. So far shipments are about the same as last year, and though we cannot anticipate a continuance on similar lines, it would require only a moderate decline of say Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per candy to bring out an export demand, which would create a situation that would leave our local mill industry in anything but an enviable position later on in the season.

◆

A NOTABLE WOMAN SCULPTOR. THERE is something very appropriate in the selection of Countess Feodora Gleichen to execute the statue of Edward VII at Windsor, for the national memorial there. She is not only one of the most prominent among the rising sculptors of the day in England, but is also related to our late King. She is the great grand-daughter of the Duchess of Kent, the mother of Victoria. The Duchess, it may not be known, married twice. Before her union, in 1818, with the Duke of Kent, by which she became the mother of our late Queen Empress, she had married, in 1803, the Prince of Lerninger, who died in 1814, after leaving as issue of this marriage a son and a daughter. The latter who was thus the half-sister of Queen Victoria, was the mother of the late Count Gleichen, father of the Countess Feodora. Our present King George V and Countess Feodora are both great grandchildren of the Duchess of Kent. There is also a relationship through King Edward's father, Prince Albert, who was the son of the Duchess of Kent's brother, Ernest, Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. The title Count Gleichen is of Saxe Coburg and was first borne by Countess Feodora's father, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, who settled in England and married the sister of the fifth Marquis of Hertford. Prince Victor was an eminent sculptor and the gift has been inherited by his daughter, Countess Feodora. A notable work of his is the fine statue of King Alfred at Wantage in Berkshire, which was erected there in 1877, to commemorate the great Saxon King in his birthplace. Countess Feodora has devoted herself exclusively to sculpture and painting, and exhibited very frequently at the Royal Academy. Her notable work so far has been the life-size group of the late Queen, for the Victoria Hospital in Canada, executed during the life-time of Her Majesty. But the new statue of King Edward, which she will execute for Windsor, will no doubt excel the latter work as it will be the product of riper years. Her brother, the present Count Gleichen, is in our Diplomatic service, and has rendered distinguished service on several missions especially to Morocco and Abyssinia. Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll, is another of our royal and noble sculptors, though not so distinguished as Countess Feodora Gleichen.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. have issued a statement to the effect that the late arrival next Friday of the mail boat "Delhi," which is not expected till six in the evening, is due to the mail train having arrived some hours late at Brindisi.

IT is understood that on the termination of his present appointment under the Bombay Government, Mr. C. A. Bentley will become Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Bengal and Assam, for five years.

DR. BUDDING, who has been deputed by the German Government to study Indian Administration, has arrived in Rangoon from Calcutta.

PRIVATE Price, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was charged with house-breaking and robbery at Barrackpore, on the 11th instant, has been found guilty under section 380, I.P.C., by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpore, and sentenced to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment. This is the case in which some soldiers of that Regiment broke into the empty house of Dr. Suresh Chunder Sircar.

GERMANY will establish a record in 1911 by launching six Dreadnoughts. The announcement is made in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," which points out that the New Year will not only witness an unprecedented expenditure on the German Fleet (£22,500,000), but the floating of the greatest number of new vessels, which has ever taken the water during a single twelvemonth.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd December 1910, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909, of 129,824 maunds and Rs. 43,886 in the earnings.

IN view of the recent outbreak of plague in the East of England it is interesting to find that the Colchester Town Council has engaged a rat-catcher, and is taking immediate measures for exterminating rats in or near the refuse shoots and on all corporation property.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON, Sir Allen Young, Captain Davis, who brought home the "Nimrod" after her Antarctic voyage, and others attended the auction on December 2, at the Baltic Exchange, of the "Nimrod." The vessel, an auxiliary barquentine, built at Dundee in 1866, rebuilt in 1889, and renovated in 1908, is of 334 tons gross and 227 tons net register. Messrs. T. W. Tamplin and Co., conducted the auction. The first bid was £1,500, and the vessel, which lies at Birkenhead, was withdrawn at £25, below the sum of £3,000 which the auctioneer said Sir Ernest Shackleton would be willing to accept.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

Fishermen in Conclave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, DEC. 12.

A LARGE party embarked on the steamer Courier or Melbourne on Saturday to meet the destroyer Parramatta and Yarra, among those present being Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, Messrs. Hughes Pearce, and Frazer, Major-General Hoad, Captain Creswell, and a number of members of both Houses of the Federal Parliament. The destroyers were met close to the Heads, the Yarra leading the way. Ominous signalling from this boat then took place and Captain Creswell was informed that a doctor was wanted on the Yarra. A boat was rowed to the Courier, and two doctors at once left for the Yarra. It was not, however, until Williamstown was reached that the nature of the doctors, errand was known. It was then found that a very sad accident had occurred, resulting in the death of Engineer-Lieutenant W. G. Robertson of St. Kilda, a well known officer of the Defence Department, who went to England to assist in the construction of the vessels. Before the bay was reached the Engineer-Lieutenant fell overboard. A boat was at once lowered, and he was rescued and taken on board. Every remedy was tried to revive the dying man, but without success, death taking place just before Williamstown was reached. Engineer-Lieutenant Robertson was last seen attending to some defect in the rudder and the theory is that when he fell overboard he struck his head against part of the machinery. He was a most popular officer, and joined the Victorian navy in 1890. He leaves a widow and one child. The tragic occurrence was made the more sad because Mrs. Robertson was waiting at the graving dock to welcome her husband home.

Near the lighthouse the Premier of Victoria (Mr. Murray) welcomed the destroyers from the Government steamer Lady Loch, and several other boats fell in line. Loud cheers were raised, those on board being in ignorance of the sad occurrence which had taken place. The destroyers were moored at the graving docks, where His Excellency the Governor-General (Lord Dudley) and His Excellency the Governor of Victoria (Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael) were in waiting to welcome the officers, crews, and ships to Melbourne. After the viceregal party, in company with Admiral Sir Reginald, Henderson, the Acting Prime Minister, and the Premier of Victoria, had inspected the vessels, an adjournment was made to the Drill Hall, where Captain Tickell and his officers were formally welcomed.

Lord Dudley said that it was a glad day for Australia. The voyage of the destroyers had been followed with keen interest. It was Captain Tickell's privilege to bring the first destroyer, the latest model which the Government had decided to build, to Australia. The people of Australia had very rightly decided to build ships for themselves. There had been much controversy about the subject, and many people thought that it would be wiser, at any rate, for the present, to continue the naval subsidy and look to the old country to provide ships. Perhaps he would not be stepping outside his province if he said that he was not one of those. He had always been of opinion that to embark on an efficient navy was the best and soundest policy for Australians to follow. His opinion in that respect was founded principally on the belief that Australians would prefer to take part themselves in the defence of the Empire and the defence of their own country, itself a part of the Empire, than to pay a subsidy and trust to their brothers beyond the seas to do the defending for them. Australians were not weaklings, but they could not so far be regarded as a maritime people, as there was so much to draw them to land pursuits. Therefore it would afford the Admiralty great satisfaction to know that they had embarked on ships of war and would train men to man these ships in accordance with the traditions of the British navy.

Mr. Hughes, on behalf of the Commonwealth Ministry, welcomed Captain Tickell and his officers and crew. He need hardly say how Australians appreciated the many advantages they had enjoyed and would enjoy under the protection of the British navy and he felt sure that every citizen of the Empire would appreciate the spirit of responsibility for the imitation of the Australian navy. They had to face the world as it was and protect that which they held dear. He hoped that they would never see the day when this new navy was put to the test, but if it were they would be glad to know that they had done something to prepare for it.

ADMIRAL BOSANQUET AT ADELAIDE.

His Excellency the Governor (Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet), who was for 51 years an officer on the active list of the British navy, could hardly be expected to view the advent of the first Australian warships without manifesting special interest in their arrival. It may perhaps be taken as an indication of His Excellency's opinion of the importance of the event that he went to Largs Bay boarded H. M. S. Paramatta, and made the trip up the river to Port Adelaide on the quarterdeck of that the first constructed Australian warship. Sir Day inspected every corner of the vessel, and descended into the engine and boiler rooms. He seemed particularly pleased with all that he saw, and when a representative of "The Chronicle" later asked him to pass an opinion on the boats he readily consented.

In reply to a question whether the class of ship he had just seen would be useful as the nucleus of an Australian navy His Excellency said:—"The destroyers are most valuable. These ships have a radius of action of nearly 3,000 miles, and are suitable vessels for the work, especially for use along the eastern coast of Australia, near the Barrier Reef on the north coast and in Torres Straits. The remarkable point about their voyage to Australia is that having come straight from the contractors' hands they have undergone 12,000 miles steaming without delay caused by accident or breakdown that could be attributed to any defect in construction. Their performance is all the more creditable because they came in here looking as clean and in as good order as if they had just left Portsmouth. The ships' companies are especially notable for their fine physique and intelligent appearance. Their conduct during their stay in British waters too was exemplary.

What do you think of the oil fuel for the vessels ? ask the reporter.

"The results of using oil fuel are remarkably good, and compared with coal it stands in an extremely satisfactory position."

There has been some criticism of these ships regarding their serviceableness for Australian defence and their size, has there not your Excellency ?

As to that, although the vessels appear to be small they are in fact, large for the service for which they must be employed, and are absolutely the most efficient vessels that could have been obtained for the purpose. Of course it cannot be expected that destroyers will do the work of cruisers, but they were not intended for that class of work. As I have pointed out, their sphere of operations should be confined to the east coast, about the Barrier Reef and northward in Torres Straits.

"There is really no danger from the west, because Great Britain can prevent attack from that quarter. If there is to be any trouble it will be from the north or east, and it is there these vessels must be stationed. To show that they are splendid seagoing boats, I may mention that we have had a remarkable series of barometrical depressions during the time these vessels have been on their voyage from Fremantle to this port. In the course of their passage across the Great Australian Bight they encountered very heavy seas, and yet their decks were never washed by the seas, and the fiddles were only once on the tables."

HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE.

The Hon. L. O'Loughlin in the Adelaide House of Assembly on December 1, during his speech on the Legislative Council Franchise Extension Bill, of which Mr. Coombe had just moved the second reading, and which provides for household suffrage, with a vote for husband and wife, said he objected to Mr. Coombe's suggestion that the members of the Liberal Party had not stuck to their principles. Mr. Coombe himself could not talk. (Laughter.) At a conference of the Liberal and Democratic Union and Farmers' and Producers' Union held in September, 1909, Mr. Coombe was one of the representatives of the first-named party, and there an agreement to support household suffrage with the single vote was signed by all the delegates, namely, Messrs. O'Loughlin, Coombe, Rundle, Holdsworth, Halcomb, Cole, and Burgoyne, with six representatives of the Farmers' and Producers' Union. Both he and Mr. Coombe tried to get the dual vote, but they could not do so.

The Attorney-General (Hon. W. J. Denny)—And now you have gone back on it.

Mr. O'Loughlin said Mr. Denny was one of those who started as Liberals, but would do anything to get into office. He was one of the most interesting of backsliders. (Laughter.) In reporting the results of the conference to his union, Mr. Coombe said "the agreement come to and the platform drawn up were such as he could recommend for their adoption." He further said—"They had once been willing to make a friendly arrangement with the Labour Party. Now the members of that party were on their own, and did not like it." (Laughter.) Now, he did not mind Mr. Coombe posing as consistent. (Laughter.) That did not affect him; but Mr. Coombe had sarcastically designated their party as "full-blown Liberals." (Laughter.)

Mr. Denny—You have now gone over to the National League. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Loughlin said Mr. Denny was the one man in the House who ought to keep quiet when it came to a question of consistency. (Laughter.) Why, he remembered the time when Mr. Denny was the secretary of the Liberal Party. How he thumped the Labour Party then ! (Laughter.)

Mr. Denny—Why, I worked with the Labour Party.

Mr. O'Loughlin said that was absurd, Mr. Denny stood against the Labour Party and got licked. (Laughter.) He remembered what Mr. Denny said at the declaration of the poll. It was this—"I can see very plainly that one has to belong to a party in order to get into Parliament at present." (Laughter.) Somebody from the back of the hall interjected "which party ?" and Mr. Denny replied. "The best party." (Laughter.) As non-committal as ever ! (Laughter.) Well, it cost Mr. Denny six months' hard thinking to decide which was the party most likely to get him into power——

Mr. Denny—I said the best party. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Loughlin—Then he renounced us and joined the Labour Party.

Mr. Peake—This is our paragon of virtue. He will be leaving the Labour Party soon. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Loughlin said Mr. Denny, like every convert to a new cause, was most zealous, and he said things about his old Liberal colleagues that nobody else would say. (Laughter.) Still, that was just what they must expect from a fellow that left them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Verran—It's a good thing he did leave you. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Loughlin said Mr. Verran could chuckle now, but Bill Denny was getting full up of the Premier's temperance orations. (Laughter.) He would not stand it much longer, and then Mr Denny would come over and join his old party. (Laughter.) The time was coming very soon when the Premier would get his gruel from his present collegue in the same way as the Liberal Party was getting it now. (Laughter.) He knew Mr. Denny better than the Premier did. (Laughter.) Mr. Coombe had charged other members with inconsistency, but he wished to remind Mr. Coombe that he had signed an agreement to support household suffrage with the single vote, and people who lived in glass houses should not throw stones. (Laughter.)

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) to-day sent a telegram to the State Premiers setting out the extent to which the Federal Government intends to use the powers sought under the Constitution Act Amending Bills, which will be submitted to the people of Australia next April. It reads as follows:—"A desire having been expressed by the various State Governments to know to what extent the Commonwealth Government proposes to exercise its enlarged powers in the event of the constitutional amendments being ratified by the people at the forthcoming referenda in April next, I have shortly indicated what I conceive to be the lines along which Federal legislation will, in that event, go :—(1) Legislation necessary to give effect to what is known as the New Protection policy will be passed at an early date, (2) such amendments of our industrial legislation as may be necessary for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and give effect to the policy of the party for a fair and reasonable wage for all classes of workers where these matters have been only partially secured or altogether neglected by State legislation will be placed on the statute-book as soon as possible, (3) in regard to the exercise of the new powers under the trade and commerce and corporations sub-sections, it is difficult to indicate more definitely what is likely to be done than to state that while the scope of any laws made under these new sub sections will be wider, and all legislation existing will be where necessary, amended to make it effective, no class of measure not covered by existing powers is in contemplation, (4) under the enlarged powers dealing with trusts and combines it is proposed to pass whatever legislation is necessary adequately to cope with them, (5) in regard to the nationalisation of monopolies such measures will be passed from time to time as may be necessary to the Commonwealth to carry on any industry which Parliament has declared to be a monopoly, but it is not intended under this power to interfere with any State or municipal enterprise. Having thus briefly sketched in outline what I conceive to be the probable scope of the prospective legislation under the new constitutional powers, it remains to indicate the extent to which the powers, concurrent and exclusive, as well as the existing legislation of the States, will be affected thereby. The greater part of the State laws will not be effected in any way, and this is what is to be desired for the Commonwealth does not seek these new powers in order to trespass on the domain of the States, but to operate effectively in spheres every day becoming more important in which the States cannot, by reason of their geographical limitations and circumstances, operate effectively unaided, and which the Commonwealth is hampered at every turn by constitutional restrictions. In regard to wages boards, it seems necessary particularly to emphasise and explain the policy of the Commonwealth Government. Future Commonwealth industrial legislation will not aim at superseding but supplementing these and other State tribunals. Citizens will then be afforded an opportunity of appealing either to the Federal or State tribunals as they may elect or conditions dictate, and by thus providing more effective machinery for dealing with all classes of disputes industrial peace will be better ensured. Concurrent and exclusive powers of the State after the Constitution has been amended : The effect of the proposed new Commonwealth legislation on existing State legislation having thus been briefly reviewed we may now turn to the effects of the proposed Constitutional amendments on State powers generally. The extent and importance of matters on which the States can legislate if the new powers are granted to the Commonwealth may be seen by a glance at the list shown hereunder. Besides the power to make concurrent laws on trade, commerce, industry, etc., exclusive powers of legislation on the following matters will be left to the States after the proposed constitutional amendments are carried :—Land and settlement development and protection of natural resources, roads, forests, mines, water conservation, and irrigation, etc., education (primary, secondary, and higher), public health and morals, social relations, criminal law generally, civil law generally, contracts, torts real and personal property etc., liquor and licensing State Constitution and Government, State railways, State works and undertakings State taxation, State insurance, State banking the administration of justice and legal procedure, and police. This list, which does not exhaust the matters still reserved to the States should the new powers be granted to the Commonwealth, exhibits in a most striking manner the supreme importance of the sphere of future State legislation, and is a complete and crushing answer to those reactionary critics who, under pretence of championing State right, are diligently working to retard progress and hamstring the democracy."

A.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

It is stated that the Turks have pacified Albania and have secured from Albanians 170,000 serviceable rifles.

It is officially announced that the Government of the Christian Science Church will continue the late Mrs. Eddy's policy.

The revenue of Canada has increased by 8,000,000 dollars (about £1,600,000) during the past eight months compared with the similar period of 1909.

At Fresno, in California, a mob of rioters burned the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World and beat many members of the organisation The rioters then attempted to enter the county gaol and demanded that the "industrial workers" imprisoned there on remand should be handed over to them. The police did not interfere with the riotous proceedings, but quiet was subsequently restored.

GUN-RUNNING IN THE GULF.

SAILORS' SHARP FIGHT WITH ARABS.

Men from the "Hyacinth" Killed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUSHIRE, Dec. 26.

The British cruiser, H. M. S. "Hyacinth," landed a force in the Persian Gulf to search for arms in connection with the traffic in arms.

The Arabs resisted, losing about forty men, while the British lost fourteen killed and wounded.

LATER.

It is officially stated that the "Hyacinth" affray took place at Dibai, near Lingah. Three bluejackets and a sergeant of marines were killed, and one bluejacket is still missing. Five bluejackets and four marines were wounded.

PORTUGUESE BANKING SENSATION.

Prominent People Arrested.

LISBON, Dec. 27.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the ex-Governor and other officials of the Portuguese Land Mortgage Bank.

Among those arrested were Senhor Luciano Castro, the ex-Premier, who was released on bail of ten million francs, and other ex-Ministers and eminent people.

THE ULSTER UNIONISTS.

Call to Arms.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Mr. Craig, M.P., speaking at Lisburn, Antrim, said that the Ulster Unionists now realised that they had got to look after themselves. The money, which had hitherto been devoted to propaganda work in Britain, would now be better spent in arms and ammunition. He urged all the young men in the countryside to join the Unionist clubs, which were being reorganised, and to employ old soldiers to give them military instruction.

Then, Mr. Craig added, God help the Nationalists, if they interfered with them!

PROPOSED MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY.

The Aga Khan's Appeal.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a most sympathetic article on the subject of the Aga Khan's proposal to establish a University at Aligarh, says that the problems of education and status of women will doubtless have to be grappled with before the hopes of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan are realised, but if the Aga Khan's appeal is answered, the Coronation Durbar will be commemorated by a foundation certain to exert a potent effect on the whole intellectual future of Islam.

AISGILL MOOR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Some of the Dead Identified.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Eleven of the victims of the railway accident at Aisgill Moor have been identified. Enquiries are still being made, regarding a few missing people.

The dead include Archibald, son of Colonel Maxwell, of New Galloway; Daniel, son of Rev. Mr. Lamont, of Edinburgh; Pipe-Major Donald Mackay, who had been delighting thousands of the poor at Christmas dinners in London, and Mr. Christopher McJernow, son of the town-clerk of Lockerbie.

Identification has been established by such usually insignificant articles as a button, watch, piece of golfing jacket, match-boxes, keys and pipe tunes.

A CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

Edict for Preparation.

PEKING, Dec. 27.

As the result of pressure brought to bear by the Assembly, an Imperial Edict has been issued giving orders for the preparation of a Constitutional programme, including the formation of a responsible Cabinet.

The Assembly is satisfied, and a crisis has been averted.

BOXING IN AUSTRALIA.

Middle-weight and Heavy-weight Matches.

SYDNEY, Dec. 26.

The Australian, Dave Smith, has defeated Papke, the world's middle-weight championship, on a foul in the tenth round. Smith led throughout. Each man weighed 115 pounds.

Olympic Lang, the heavy weight champion of Australia, has defeated Jack Burns, the Californian champion. The Australian punished Burns so severely that the referee stopped the fight.

MOUNT ETNA IN ERUPTION.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Mount Etna is in eruption and is casting forth showers of stones. The volcanic glare is visible.

THE STRAITS SHIPPING BILL.

Likely to be Withdrawn.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The *Times*, in an article, on the Straits Shipping Bill, says that there are many signs that there is no desire, even on the part of the supporters of the measure, to hasten the fight, they recognizing the excellence of the service they are receiving. Permanent local or sectional legislation, not in harmony with the general law, would be regrettable in the interests of Empire.

The *Times* will be surprised if a *modus vivendi* is not arrived at within the half-year for which the enactment has been postponed. It must, however, be recognized that the principle on which the Straits Government are insisting is supported by Canada and South Africa.

The report of the Royal Commission, it is generally considered, has not exhausted the need for an enquiry. The British Government have to define their attitude which cannot be one of indifference.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

Bank Holiday Results.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

To-day's football results are as follows :—

THE LEAGUE—Division 1.

Liverpool	1	Sunderland	2
Notts County	1	Bradford City	1
Bristol City	2	Sheffield, Wednesday.	2
Newcastle United	1	Everton	0
Aston Villa	4	Bury	1
Sheffield United	1	Oldham	2
Middlesborough	0	Manchester City	0
Preston North End	0	Backburn Rovers	0
Manchester United	5	Woolwich Arsenal	0
Tottenham Hotspur	1	Notts Forest	4

THE LEAGUE—Division 2.

Bradford	6	Glossop	0
Burnley	1	Blackpool	1
Clapton Orient	1	Gainsborough Trinity	0
Derby County	3	Leicester Fosse	0
Fulham	2	Huddersfield Town	1
Hull City	4	Birmingham	1
Leeds City	3	Chelsea	3
West Bromwich Albion	2	Bolton Wanderers	0
Wolverhampton Wanderers	0	Stockport County	0

SOUTHERN LEAGUE—Division 1.

New Brompton	2	Coventry City	1
Southend	7	Millwall	0
Southampton	1	Queen's Park Rangers	0
West Ham United	4	Plymouth	0
Waterford	1	Luton	0
Leyton	1	Portsmouth	1
Northampton	2	Brentford	0
Brighton and Hove Albion	2	Crystal Palace	0
Exeter City	2	Bristol Rovers	1
Norwich City	1	Swindon	2

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Third Lanark	2	Dundee	0

RUGBY.

Rugby results :—

Plymouth	3	Devonport Albion	6
Gloucester	10	Old Merchant Taylors	5
Newport	7	Watsonians	6

NEW CALCUTTA PARSI TOWER OF SILENCE.

The Consecration Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Tower of Silence at Beliaghatta, on a piece of land, recently secured through the exertions of Mr. E. D. Mehta, C.I.E., was performed by a Parsi High Priest, Dastoor Kaikhasru Jamaspashana, assisted by his deputy Erwad Phirozshaw Mehrji Rana and other priests of the Banaji Fire Temple of Calcutta. The ceremony was witnessed by about 800 Parsi ladies and gentlemen with their children.

Before the ceremony came to a close, a farewell contribution was made by everyone present, and this will ultimately be distributed equally amongst the various priests in charge of the two local Fire Temples. The High Priest brought the proceedings to a close with a sermon in which he dwelt upon the importance of the consecration of the Tower of Silence, and, he exhorted his hearers to be staunch to their ancestral faith.

In conclusion, he thanked them all for their kind presence and specially those amongst them numbering about 300, who had come to Calcutta from various parts of India, at great personal inconvenience, to be present at the consecration ceremony.

The Head Trustee, Mr. C. M. Rustomjee, gave a history of the new Tower, and conveyed the thanks of the Tower Committee to all gentlemen who had come forward with their voluntary contributions. He referred to the special services of Messrs. G. F. Madon, J. R. Saklat and K. Cowasjee for their combined efforts to bring the Tower project to a successful issue.

Mr. J. F. Madon, on behalf of himself and the other members of the Tower Committee, returned thanks to Mr. Rustomjee for his kind reference to their work.

The entire congregation then adjourned to a specially constructed pavilion, where arrangements had been made for a banquet by the Tower Committee. After the usual loyal toasts and others, the health of the High Priest was drunk. He was thanked for accepting their invitation to come from Bombay, solely to lay the foundation stone. The High Priest having replied to the toast, he and his deputy were then presented with shawls and cheques for considerable amounts by the Parsi residents of Calcutta.

The High Priest will deliver a special lecture for Parsis, at the Corinthian Theatre to-day. In the evening, he will leave on a short visit for Darjeeling, where he will be the guest of Mr. J. F. Madon.

ATTEMPTED SMUGGLING OF FIREARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TUTICORIN, Dec. 27.

Assistant Inspector Prager and Sub-Inspector Kalimullah, of the Madras Criminal Investigation Department, have detected a clever attempt to smuggle firearms into India. A Persian passenger, named Tackey, arrived at Tuticorin yesterday, from China, and his behaviour appearing suspicious, all his baggage was thoroughly examined and a trunk, with an ingeniously-constructed false bottom, was discovered, containing two double-barrelled rifles.

The fourteenth list of subscriptions paid to the All-India King Edward Memorial Fund, up to the 17th instant, shows that Rs. 3,86,005 have been subscribed.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Pigsticking at Jaipur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, Dec. 27.

On the 26th the Crown Prince and Staff spent the morning pigsticking, His Imperial Highness scoring the two first spears. Most of the members of the staff were out and all thoroughly enjoyed the sport. A State banquet took place in the evening at the palace. The houses along the route through the city were brilliantly illuminated and the effect was very fine. The Maharajah proposed the Crown Prince's health, who in return proposed the Maharaja's. The banquet was followed by and the evening closed with a display of fireworks.

This afternoon the Crown Prince inspected the Jeypore Transport Corps and spent some time deeply interested in the different carts and inventions of their able commandant. His Imperial Highness, later on, paid a visit to the State stables with His Highness the Maharaja and then proceeded from there to the tea party given by the Minister.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

Mrs. Besant's Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The opening lecture of the Theosophical Convention this year, was delivered yesterday evening, by Mrs. Besant at the Society's headquarters at Adyar. There was a very large audience, including several delegates from all parts of India. For want of space many had to stand outside.

Mrs. Besant lectured on "The Opening of the New Cycle." Referring to the world-wide civilization in various parts of he west, Mrs. Besant touched on the sympathy which was growing more and more apparent between the West and East. She said that the present King Emperor as Prince of Wales had struck the note of love in his famous Guildhall speech, when he said that India must be ruled by sympathy. "From that date they could see how much the attitude and tone of the Rulers had been changing for the better and how much more of smypathy was being shown by leaders of each of the separate races. India was to be a partner and a sister, well beloved and trusted. The King-Emperor was coming to the old capital of Delhi, the capital of the Pandavas, and of Mahomedans, in order that on his sacred head might be poured the oil of consecration and the Imperial Crown might be placed on his head, as it was done nowhere else, save in England. That was not without significance, as the destinies of England and India were bound together. So they must rise hand in hand. They must realise that the unity of the Empire was the bulwark not only of their hopes but of the hopes of all the world. Who shall dare to draw his sword when two great Aryan peoples, the Indian and the Teutonic, hold the door of the world's peace, who shall dare to make a quarrel when they declare unity! Such was the nature of the cycle that was opening before them. Where there was wisdom and love, all good things must follow, and that when East and West were blended, the perfect type of humanity shall be born on earth."

The Convention meeting, which was open to members only, was held this morning at 8, when Mrs. Besant delivered the annual address in which she gave an account of the working of the Society and its various sections and branches in India and elsewhere for the past year. Over 1,000 delegates were present. After the President had finished her report, the Secretaries of the various sections presented their reports of the working of their section. This was followed by the reading of reports from subsidiary movements such as the "Sons of India."

MINIMUM AGE FOR WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST.

Resolution Passed at Headmasters' Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires :—The Headmasters' Conference at Eton has passed a resolution, regretting the lowering of the minimum age of entry into Woolwich and Sandhurst. Dr. James of Malvern, in moving the resolution, said that the Army Council contemplates lowering the age still further.

Dr. Somerville, of Eton, suggested that the Conference should point out that the shortage of officers could be remedied by the raising of the superannuation limit. The Conference agreed to approach the Army Council on the subject.

TRAGEDY AT LUCKNOW.

Murder and Suicide.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

Further particulars of the recent tragedy, at the Lucknow Waterworks, show that Mr. Leopold, the head engine driver, had been somewhat strange in his behaviour for some days. Ram Lal and another were in the engine room with him. He sent the third man away to call his Khansama and then shot at and wounded Ram Lal, who staggered some paces and fell dead. Leopold then went to his room and committed suicide.

SAIVA CONFERENCE AT RAMNAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The Saiva Sidhanta Conference opened at Ramnad yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chettiar, Senior Councillor of Mysore. He arrived on Sunday evening, with a large party. Delegates were received by Mr. Dinakarasawmy Thevar on behalf of the Rajah and taken in procession accompanied with fireworks to the palace. Yesterday morning, Puja was performed in the Rameswaram temple and Dinakarsawmy Thewar welcomed the president and delegates. An address to the President by the Committee followed and after the committee's report the President delivered his inaugural address. He referred at length to the origin and spread of Saiva, its religion and philosphy and concluded by appealing to the hearers to rescue from oblivion their ancient treasures before they became lost for ever.

In connection with the Census, the Police searched 215 districts in Berlin early one morning for the purpose of discovering vagrants and found only 90 homeless persons in the whole city.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

Court's Judgment on Savarkar.

APPENDED is a verbatim report of the portion of the judgment of the Special Tribunal in the Nasik Conspiracy Case, which relates particularly to Vinayak Savarkar, the London Indian student who was sentenced to transportation for life.

"We will now refer to the evidence regarding the activities of Vinayak Savarkar in Europe. That evidence consists of the depositions of a person who was, from May 1908 until February 1909, cook at the India House in High Gate, of a student of Engineering whose acquaintance with Vinayak in London commenced in October 1906, and another person who made the acquaintance of Vinayak in London towards the end of 1909; of certain letters written by Vinayak to his friends in India, and of publications coming from the pen of Venayak or found in his possession or that of his associates or tools. We see no reason to disbelieve the evidence of any of the London witnesses abovementioned. They testify that Vinayak was the leader of a group of ardent revolutionists at the India House. He completed, while he was there, a History of the Indian Mutiny or as he calls it "the Indian War of Independence" in Marathi, which was translated into English by other residents at the India House. He organized at suitable houses in London in May 1907 and 1908, meetings in which the anniversary of the outbreak of the Mutiny was celebrated. He despatched to India inflammatory pamphlets styled "Oh Martyrs," in praise of those Indians who fell on the rebel side during the Mutiny, and metal buttons which have been referred to in this case as "Mutiny buttons." He did not however confine his activities to writings and speeches. In August and September 1908, he was occupied with other associates at the India House in manifolding a number of typed copies of a work, dealing with the preparation of bombs and dangerous explosives, suitable for anarchical outrages. Many of these were despatched by post to various places in India. Vinayak also administered oaths of the Young India Society, which he stated had branches all over the world, to two of the London witnesses.

DESPATCH OF PISTOLS.

"When the cook left London for India in 1908, Vinayek forced him to pack in his trunk a parcel containing 20 Browning automatic pistols and a number of cartridges for the same, to be delivered together with a letter to one or other of two addresses in Bombay, and when another witness left Paris for India in 1910, Vinayek tried to induce him to take a similar parcel of 25 Browning pistols and on his refusal prevailed upon him to take one pistol concealed in his trunk. It has been strenuously contended that there is no sufficient proof that Vinayak was the person who entrusted the 20 Browning pistols to the cook Chaturbhuj. On the one hand, we have the statement of the latter that the pistols were entrusted to him by Vinayak in London, at the India House, for delivery in Bombay, to one or other of two men, who are proved to have been old college friends of his. It is, we think, established that they were intended to reach the hands of Ganesh Savarkar at Nasik, as he knew they were coming by Chaturbhuj, and probably would be delivered to Bhat on arrival. Thus we have it that the pistols were placed in the hands of a servant of the India House, the Manager of which was Vinayak, to be delivered to Vinayak's old friend and connection, Bhat, for the use of Vinayak's brother Ganesh. On the other hand the Scotland Yard Officer, Sergeant Parker, who had been keeping watch on the India House admitted in cross-examination that he knew where the pistols were bought, that they were bought in Paris and that the person who bought there was not Vinayak Savarkar. His statement was based upon inquiries instituted by the Commissioner of Police in London. It does not appear to us that the original purchase of the pistols in Paris is inconsistent with their subsequent despatch from the India House by Vinayak Savarkar, and since all the established facts point to Vinayak as the source from which the pistols came, we accept the story of Chaturbhuj as substantially true.

THE BOMB MANUALS.

"The pistols entrusted to Chaturbhuj reached their destination safely, as did the typed copies of the bomb manual despatched in the latter half of 1908. One of these manuals was found in the search of Ganesh Savarkar's house in the beginning of 1909. It is identical in all respects with a typed bomb manual, which Chanjerirao says was given to him by Vinayak, and which was found secreted upon his person on his arrest in Bombay in 1910.

"Vinayak Savarkar was in close touch with a small though well-known group of violent Indian anarchists living in Paris. One of the documents found in the possession of Chanjerirao at the time of his arrest, several copies of which had been entrusted to him, when leaving Paris by Vinayak is styled "Bande Mataram". It is a pamphlet in praise of Dhingra a resident of the India House, who assassinated Sir Curzon Wyllie with a Browning pistol at a party in London is June 1909. The pamphlet strongly advocates political assassination in India, and whether or not it is from the pen of Vinayak Savarkar it, at all events, represents doctrines which he was anxious to disseminate in India. The following passages may be quoted as indicating its aim: "Terrorize the officials, English and Indian and the collapse of the whole machinery of oppression is not very far. The persistent execution of the policy that has been so gloriously inaugurated by Khoodiram Bose, Kanailal Dutt and other martyrs will soon cripple the British Government in India. This campaign of separate assassinations is the best conceivable method of paralysing the bureaucracy and of arousing the people. The initial stage of the revolution is marked by the policy of separate assassinations."

These extracts show sufficiently clearly the objects, which Vinayak had in view in sending browning pistols and instructions for the preparation of bombs to India.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Aviation and Wrestling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

M. Piquet flew thirty-five minutes rising to 1,100 feet. The Maharani of Kapurthala will be taken as a passenger to-morrow evening. The Secretary of Kapurthala went up to-night at dusk.

At to-day's Wrestling Game of Lahore and Rahim of Gujranwala entered the arena and after a wrestling lasting over one hour, Rahim said he was hurt and retired from the contest.

MARRIAGE IN MADRAS.

Henley—Stranack.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The marriage between Commander Charles Beauclerk Henley, R. I. M., A. D. C., to H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and Miss Nellie Barbara Stranack, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stranack of Kodaikanal, was solemnised at St. George's Cathedral, yesterday, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by Rev. H. C. Lossby, Chaplain of the Cathedral. The service was fully choral and His Excellency rendered the Christmas decorations greatly enchanting. The occasion of the wedding was particularly picturesque owing to its being a naval one and uniforms, both naval and Military, contrasted well with the pretty dresses of the fair sex. A Reception was held at Brind's Hotel and Colonel C. M. Thompson, I. M. S., proposed the health of the couple, which was cordially pledged.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 27.

A notorious dacoit answering to the description of Vellain alias Kumshi Moideen Kutti wanted in a dacoity case in which murder was committed in November in North Malabar, has been arrested here. He was released by the Magistrate on a bail of Rs. 2,000, North Malabar Police have been telegraphed to send some one to identify the prisoner.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Resolutions Passed.

THE VICEROY TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

The Congress resumed its sitting at 12 noon to-day, and maintained yesterday's attendance with a slight increase in the number of visitors.

The President moved the first resolution, expressing profound grief at the sudden and untimely death of King Edward, whose beneficent reign would be memorable in the annals of India for the steps taken to obliterate race distinctions in making appointments to high office and for the measures of Constitutional Reform adopted to associate the people of this country with the administration of their affairs. This resolution was carried in solemn silence, all present standing.

A second resolution was also put from the chair, tendering humble homage and duty to King George and expressing heartfelt joy at the announcement of the coming visit of Their Majesties to India. This was adopted unanimously.

Sir William Wedderburn then moved a third resolution which ran as follows:—(a) That this Congress, in offering its warm and respectful welcome to His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, begs to convey to His Excellency an earnest assurance of its desire to cooperate loyally with the Government in promoting the welfare of the people of the country, (b) This Congress resolves that a sub-committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to prepare an address to be presented to His Excellency in the name of the Congress by a deputation headed by the President :—The President, the ex-presidents present, The General Secretaries, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Bose (United Bengal), Babu Ambica Charan Mazomdar (United Bengal), the Hon'ble Mr. M. Subbarao Pantulu (Madras), the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, M. A. (Madras), the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, (Bombay), Mr. N. M. Samarth (Bombay), Pandit Bishan Narain Dar (United Provinces,) Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan (United Provinces), Mr. Syed Hasan Imam (Behar), Dr. H. S. Gour (Central Provinces), the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar (Berar), the Hon. Mr. Har Kissen Lal (Punjab) and Pandit Raimbhoj Dutt Chaudhari (Punjab), The resolution was carried unanimously.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

In moving the third resolution, Sir William Wedderburn said that he had a peculiar pleasure to move it, because it was the first time that a Congress representation would be received in a friendly personal recognition by the Viceroy. He did not wish to refer to the unfortunate incident which happened six years ago. He had asked the Viceroy, whether he would receive a deputation and was glad to announce that he had got a very courteous reply saying that His Excellency would receive the deputation. Sir William congratulated the whole Indian people, that they had got a sympathetic Viceroy in the person of Lord Hardinge. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The fourth resolution on the Agenda related to the Council Reform Regulations. It was postponed till to-morrow by the President. Mr. Yusuf Hossain of Lucknow wanted to know the names of persons who agreed to postpone it. The President observed that it was the wish of many and in the Congress the word of the President was the rule.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha moved the fifth resolution urging the modification of the Section of Indian Councils Act of 1861, in such a way as to allow the Advocates and Vakils of Indian High Courts being appointed as Law Member of Viceroy's Executive Council. He referred to the existence of competent qualified vakils, who were worthy compatriots of Barristers and said that if the field of appointment must be made wider, the greater the chance of selection was the better.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, (Madras), supported the motion and said that in the interests of efficiency the office the of Law Membership should be open to Vakils and Advocates. He thought that Vakils were as good as members of the English Bar as Barristers.

Mr. Permeswari Lal of Behar gave a notice of amendment, "to and Attorneys," along with "Advocates and Vakils," The amendment was accepted. The amended resolution was carried.

At this stage Mr. S. P. Sinha, the ex-Law Member, arrived and was received with loud cheers.

Mr. G. A. Natesan then moved the seventh resolution dealing with Indians in the Colonies.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS' DISABILITES.

In the course of a long speech, Mr. Natesan said :—

I have heard from the deportees (Transvaal deportees) accounts of the difficulties and hardships to which they have been subjected on the steamer, on their way to Bombay and to Colombo and it was my misfortune to see them arrive in Madras, many of them ill clad, and with tattered clothes, some attacked seriously with malaria, others suffering from the effects of a pestilential fever, which seems to be peculiar only to Delogoa Bay. I hear these deportees are first handed over to the Portuguese authorities. The Indian South African League had to clothe these people, buy shirts, dhoties and take several of the deportees to the Doctor every day for treatment. Having been a witness to these things it is not possible for me to speak with any feeling of restraint on this matter—the more so—as I have firmly come to believe now, that vacillation on the part of the Imperial Government, humble representations, sweet words and soft expressions on the part of our countrymen in regard to this matter at an earlier stage of this controversy, are to some extent, responsible for the sufferings, which several of our countrymen are at present undergoing in the Transvaal. The time is come for the Imperial Government to take a more decided policy in regard to this matter, to use the language of Lord Ampthill—that singularly great and noble Englishman who has been gallantly fighting for the cause of the Indians and indirectly for the honour of his countrymen and for the prestige of the Empire to which he belongs. It is also time for the whole country to express in indignant language, its protest against the manner, in which their countrymen, in South Africa, are being treated and to make the authorities understand, that this question of the ill-treatment of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal is, to use the words of Syed Hussain Bilgrami, late Member of the India Council, "more dangerous than the unrest" and to use the words of Lord Curzon, that an Indian subject, who is sent to a British Colony, which enriches by his labour, should not be treated, as if he were a "Pariah dog." He warned the delegates against attaching any great importance to the news of the compromise proposals. He appealed for financial assistance to assist his countrymen in the Colonies.

Mr. Manilal M. Doctor, who comes from Mauritius, seconded the resolution and described the fight as a hard struggle and said that in South Africa, the Indian nation has been hammered out. Mauritius was not a French, but a British Colony and people of that Colony had a hearty sympathy with Indians. In Mauritius, the Hindus are called "Malabaris," because originally coolies were recruited from there. One of the most obnoxious law in Mauritius, is the Marriage Law and honourable men are called illegitimate, though their parents were married according to the religious rites of Hindus and Mahomedans. The succession Law was most objectionable and the Royal Commission also recommended its amendment, but nothing was done. Indentured labourers there also were treated as badly as in other Colonies.

Mr. Raghunahtdas Prasad, of the United Provinces, supported the resolution and said that the British Government should remove the grievances of Indians in South Africa, even at the cost of a second Boer War. Rai Debi Prasad of Cawnpore also supported and spoke in Hindi.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The resolution runs as follows :—

"This Congress protests against the declarations of responsible statesman in favour of allowing the self-governing Colonies in the British Empire to monopolize vast undeveloped territories for the exclusive White settlement and deems it its duty to point out, that the policy of shutting the door of these territories and denying the rights of full British citizenship to all Asiatic subjects of the British Crown, while preaching and enforcing the opposite policy of the open door in Asia, is fraught with grave mischief to the Empire, and is as unwise, as it is unrighteous."

SWADESHISM.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani of Allahabad moved that this Congress accords its most cordial support to the Swadeshi movement and calls upon the people of the country to labour for its success for its making earnest and sustained efforts to promote the growth of industries capable of development in the country and respond to the efforts of Indian producers by giving preference, wherever practicable, to Indian products, over imported commodities, even at a sacrifice. During the last 4 or 5 years there was a great deal of enthusiasm in Swadeshi movement, the Congress understood it to mean preference to Indian goods and not exclusive of foreign goods. When placed in this non-controversing basis there could be no difference of opinion. In India industries required protection but they could not get that protection from Government; people should give this protection by patronising indigenous industries. It would not do to depend entirely on agriculture and they were not much benefited by foreign trade. He believed that people were not so wicked as to go for foreign goods because they were foreign. If Indian articles could be produced to the foreign standard they would certainly patronize them.

Mr. Jitendra Lal Bannerjee of Bengal seconded the resolution and rediculed Mr. Chintamani's statement that the sale of gramaphones had increased in Bengal. He pointed out that foreign goods, piece-goods, foreign shoes, etc., have been whiped out of the Bengal market and he claimed that the movement originated in Bengal.

Mr. Dwaraka Das of Behar supported the resolution in Hindi and urged the use of Indian mill produce to the entire exclusion of Manchester goods.

Messrs. D. V. Krishna Rao (Madras), Sachindra Prasad Bose (Bengal), and Locamal Chelaram (Karachi) also supported the motion. The resolution was put and carried.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Jogendranath Mookerjee moved the ninth resolution which runs as follows :—"(A) That this Congress places on its record its sense of regret, that notwithstanding the hopes held out by the Government, that the Executive and the Judicial functions were soon to be separated, no effective steps have been taken in that direction and this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, urges a complete separation of the two functions without further delay.

"(B). That this Congress concurring with previous Congresses urges that the Judicial service in all parts of the country should be recruited mainly from the legal profession. In doing so he said:—The subject of separation of Judicial and Executive functions has had a rather-chequered career during the last quarter of a century during which the Congress had been considering it. The first important stage of its existence was when the recommendation of Police Commission of 1883 to the effect that there should be a complete severence of the two functions I suppose the question of prestige has stood in the way of Government in giving effect to the recommendation. The next important stage was when a memorial was submitted in 1899 to the Secretary of State over the signature of eminent and experienced Judges and Statesmen advocating an early separation of the functions. It was then thought that we were within measurable distance of success and it was at this juncture again that the Congress thought that the subject should Lord Curzon, during his Viceroyalty, put this question down as one out of twelve reforms. He proposed to consider but he could not make up his mind in the matter and put off his decision until he left the country. The last stage into which this question entered was when in March 1908, Lord Morley gave sanction to the introduction of the Reform, when Government came forward with a proposal to introduce tentative measures of reform only in 2 or 3 districts and that again in Bengal alone, but although the principle of reform was officially recognised and some slight administrative changes were proposed, yet things looked as if they had struck somewhere and had ceased to show any signs of animation. It is therefore extremely necessary that this question should continue to be in evidence outside Congress omnibus. In conclusion the speaker said: That it was admitted and proved beyond doubt that trained lawyers made good Judges and the Congress had no hesitation in urging that the Judicial service in all parts of the country should be recruited mainly from the legal profession.

The Hon'ble Brijkishore Prasad of Behar in seconding the resolution urged the immediate separation of Judicial and Executive functions to preserve the fair name of British Justice. He illustrated the necessity by relating how a Mahant of Darbhanga was convicted by the Magistrate of public nuisance for the ringing of a bell in his temple, on the complaint of the orderly of the Magistrate who lodged it at his own instance. A portion of the fine was given to the orderly by the Magistrate. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer of Madras supported the resolution and pointed out that the theory of prestige and "man on the spot" made it absolutely necessary for Judicial reform in this country. The motion was put and carried.

Pundit Gokar Nath Misra of Lucknow moved the resolution for the establishment of Executive Councils in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Punjab. He traced the history from 1833 when the Charter Act was passed creating four Presidencies, Fort William, Madras, Bombay and Agra and showed how the question had been shelved from time to time as far as United Provinces was concerned. In the interests of efficiency of administration he urged that the United Provinces and Punjab should be provided with Executive Councils.

Mr. P. L. Rajpal of Amritsar seconded the resolution. He urged that the reasons for adoption of the resolution, first was that good Government of the Provinces should not rest in the hands of a single man. The second reason was that unless they had an Executive Council they would not have continuity of policy which change with every Governor or Lieutenant Governor. Third reason was that Indians would be in touch with Government and would share the responsibilities of good or bad administration of his own province. This would safeguard the interests of a Foreign Government on the one hand and give opportunities to subject races to appreciate the difficulties of governing a vast province. In conclusion he advocated an Executive Council for the Punjab.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Congress then rose for the day and will again meet to-morrow at 11 a.m.

According to the Congress statistics the total number of delegates to-day were 636 and visitors were estimated at over 2,000. Among the distinguished visitors on the dais were Messrs. Hose, Chief Secretary, United Provinces, Mr. Justice Krishna Swamy Iyer, Mr. S. P. Sinha, ex-Law Member, Mr. B. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel, Saroda Charan Mitter, ex-Juge, Bengal, and Mr. R. N. Mukerjee.

The "Statesman" on the President's Speech.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Discussing Sir William Wedderburn's Congress speech, the "Statesman" says :—"The objects, Sir William arrives at are admirable, and everyone must sympathise with the benevolent spirit which prompted them, but when the means by which the laudable intentions are to be fulfilled are looked for we can find for the most part only an eloquent vagueness."

The article continues: "It is absurd to suggest that the defects of European officers or of Indian non-officials would be removed by the remedy which Sir William Wedderburn proposes—such as an amnesty to political prisoners and a relaxation of repressive measures. Nothing will be gained by this coddling of anarchists and sedition-mongers. The Extremists have altogether failed to respond to the constitutional concessions. The extremists are not quibbling over the Congress creed or the supposed irregularities in Congress procedure. They are absent, as Sir William Wedderburn himself says, because they have no love for constitutional methods, and, so long as such a party exists, the repeal of the repressive measures will be, to say the least, injudicious, for there is no knowing when the campaign of slander and vilification, to which the Indian Government has submitted so patiently, will be revived."

Other Press Comments.

The "Bengalee" says :—"The speech will take nothing from the reputation which a long and strenuous career of usefulness and of service to this country has built up for Sir William Wedderburn."

The "Indian Daily News" says :—"Sir William's speech will repay a careful perusal." As regards his proposal for an amnesty for political offenders, however, the paper points out, that of all those in prison in connection with the recent disturbances, only a minority are there for strictly political offences—that is to say for offences which do not otherwise come under the penal law. The majority have been sentenced for actual murder, or the plotting of it.

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

Commenting on Sir William Wedderburn's speech, the "Tribune" says:—"The watchwards of Sir William Wedderburn's address, are "Hope, Conciliation and United Effort," and these, we trust, will be adopted by the nation as watch words for the future action as his plea for united effort is the strongest, and the best."

The "C. and M. Gazette" says:"We are entirely in sympathy with the President's desire to promote harmony among the sections of Indian peoples, who regard each other with scarcely veiled hostility, but the task is not an easy one."

The "Punjabee" says: "It is indeed very kind of Sir William to have come all the way to India to preach the gospel of peace and good will, when age and its infirmities have made him practically unfit to leave his domestic hearth and its comforts, but the question may well be asked, if his visit is likely to have the desired effect, unless the situation in India is thoroughly proved and handled more with the insight of a practical statesman than a philanthrophist's love of peace and harmony?"

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Opening Session.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

Mr. Abdullah Ibn Yusufali, President-Designate of the Educational Conference reached here yesterday by the Bombay Mail. His compartment had been beautifully decorated by the Conference volunteers who had gone ahead for the purpose.

He was received at the station by Khan Bahadur H. M. Malak, Mr. Aziz Mirza and the members of the Reception Committee and a large number of Mahomedan gentlemen. He and the Hon'ble Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, Secretary of the Conference, who came by the same train, were garlanded, after which they drove to their respective residences. A band played at the station.

His Highness the Aga Khan came here this morning, and was given a very hearty reception at the station. A beautiful garland was presented to him, and, after flowers had been showered on him and his party, he drove in a motor-car which was tastefully decorated, to his residence in the company of Khan Bahadur Malak and Maulvi Aziz Mirza Sahib.

The Conference meets to-day.

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

The All India Mahomedan Educational Conference met to-day, in the big pandal. Delegates from all parts of India were present.

As the President Mr. Abdullah Ibn Yusufali entered the pandal, he was loudly cheered and all members rose in masses. Mr. Wright, Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Sali, his Assistant, together with a good number of European, Hindu and Parsi gentlemen, were present at the meeting.

The proceedings of the Conference began with recital of verses from the Koran by Mr. Villayetullah, Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee. Nawab Salimullah Khan Saheb of Devalghat, as President of the Reception Committee, was to deliver his address to-day, but owing to an unavoidable reason he was absent and the address was delivered by Mr. Anwar, Barrister-at-Law. The address laid stress on education among Moslems of the C. P. and Berar and emphasised the need of efforts for the betterment of educational conditions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, then thanked the members of the Reception Committee, on behalf of the Delegates for the trouble, they were put to in making excellent arrangements for convenience of visitors. He paid a high tribute to Khan Bahadur Malak for his untiring energy and efforts and heartily thanked Hon. Mr. Craddock for allowing Mr. Villayetulla and Mr. Saifuddin, who worked creditably to make proper arrangements for reception of visitors.

The first resoluti[illegible] from the chair and in doing so, the Presid[illegible] the past [illegible] career of His late Gracious Majesty. It was resolved that representatives of Indian Mussalmans gathered in this Conference express on behalf of all the Indian Mahomedan community their deepest sorrow on the demise of their late beloved Sovereign Edward the VII. All members present rose up as it was put from the chair. It was also resolved that this Conference most respectfully offers its sincere congratulations to His Imperial Majesty George the Fifth on the most auspicious and happy occasion of His Majesty's accession to the throne and humbly prays for His Majesty's long life and prosperity.

The Conference further expresses its most loyal and heartfelt joy at the coming visit to India of their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then rose to deliver his presidential address. After showing his deep sorrow at the demise of His late Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, whose life was an example of consummate tact, royal dignity and firm devotion to duty he paid a glowing tribute to the present King-Emperor for the keen sympathy he has for the miserable and the poor. Referring to the Coronation Darbar at Delhi he remarked that for the first time in 200 years Delhi will witness in the person of the Royal Sovereign of India being crowned in state as Monarch of this whole continent. He has sent beforehand, he added, his Royal message of good-will and sympathy and our hearts go out in all loyalty to him.

Then continuing, president said :—"Whether we incline to optimism or doubt, there can be no question, that our chief duty is to act, both individually and by concentrated effort. What would you think of an army, which in a time of stress did not show vigour and promptitude, if its leaders gave absolutely perfect criticism of the mistakes made by its own commanders, or the disadvantages, under which they laboured, or the unfairness of their opponents tactics? Get at the truth in order that the forces behind you may confidently move forward to effective and decisive action. Education bears the same relation to action that the Scout bears to the fighting soldier. Without good intelligence the bravest and best equipped Army may be useless. On the other hand it is a mistake to suppose that education by itself can have a magical potency. When we are recommended to pursue learning for its own sake, we are apt to interpret the advice, as if it meant to suggest, that learning was an end in itself and not a means to an end. It is right and necessary to insist, in the strongest manner possible, that Art, Science and Education are not to be prostituted to low, or selfish aims, but it is also necessary to insist that they shall be based on a broad grasp of the true facts of life. All thoughts that are uppermost in men's minds should be moulded and fashioned so that they tend to the highest social good being met in a spirit of helpfulness and hope. A rigid standard of truth and rectitude should be enforced, not in lessons only, but in conduct and manners. Truth, moral or religious, is the same in all ages, but the facts, which it investigates, and the problems which it faces vary in all ages and among different environments and no moral or religious code of conduct can be called complete, which does not deal with the conflict of clashing interests, the flux of varying opinions and shifting needs and the subtle movements, hidden but powerful, which affect human life.

"I suppose no one will assert that the Hon'ble Mr. Saiyd Ali Imam whose elevation to the Viceroy's Executive Council was the crown and summit of Lord Minto's policy of masterly conciliation.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

"A Muslim University, as you know, has been a cherished dream of Aligarh for many years. Some of its supporters have described it as a denominational University and a great deal may no doubt be urged in support of that idea, but I should like to urge that the Muslim University we wish to have is not to be a denominational institution in the sense in which the term is ordinarily understood. It is not to teach the Shiah doctrine or Sunni doctrine or the doctrine of any one of the orthodox or heterodox sects of Islam. It is to have no tests, and freedom and originality of thought will be encouraged. Its doors will not be closed to non-Muslims, any more than are the doors of the Aligarh College. It will be a Muslim University in the single sense that it will promote the ideals which the Indian Muslims have evolved out of the educational experience of two generations. It will encourage the methods most calculated to advance the Muslim interests. It will make learning and science a handmaid to life and test it by the touchestone of solid facts. Its whole teaching will be directed towards the carrying out of the Koranic injunction "Go forth into the world and observe the experience of those who have endeavoured to walk in God's way. It will teach that the accidents of race and language, wealth and birth, should not act as barriers to unshackled human intercourse but should be used to stimulate the service of humanity. Unselfishness, sobriety, endurance, fortitude and grit. Such are the virtues which it will hold up to admiration as the only basis on which men and women may be properly classified. The awakening of the conscience, the training of the will and the cultivation of the heart will take their legitimate place side by side with mental instruction and the training of the heart and eye.

"Referring to Female education he remarked that the welfare of ourselves and our brethren and our rising generation depends on an equal, if not superior, knowledge and social experience, on the part on our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters.

"As regards Technical education he said that it is of utmost importance that Technical education should be associated with general education that each may influence the other. The proposal put forward by His Highness the Aga Khan and other leaders for a Technical school to be called after Lord Minto and to be located in Aligarh is deserving of the most earnest consideration of all friends of Muslim education."

The Hon'ble Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan then moved the third resolution that the Conference offers its most hearty welcome to His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the new Viceroy and Governor-General of India. It was seconded by Hon'ble Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed.

Moulvi Aziz Mirza Saheb paid a high tribute to Lords Minto and Morley for the memorable services rendered to India and Mahomedans, and moved the fourth resolution that this Conference gratefully appreciates the most valuable services rendered to Mahomedan community of India by Lords Minto and Morley during their terms of Office by constantly keeping in mind the national interests of Mussalmans.

The fifth resolution lamented at the death of Maulvi Zakaullah who had rendered great services to the Urdu language.

The next resolution was passed congratulating Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim on receiving the title of Baronet.

Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan eulogised the Hon'ble Mr. Sayid Ali Imam and paid a high tribute to his abilities and moved a resolution thanking the Government for the just and wise action in appointing him as Legal Member of the Executive Council.

It was seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed.

Another resolution was moved by Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan acknowledging the most valuable services rendered to the Mahomedan community by His Highness the Aga Khan.

The next resolution was moved to thank the Hon'ble Mr. Craddox and other Government Officers for their sympathy with the Conference.

The next resolution ran as follows :—"That this Conference is full in sympathy with the proposal and the scheme of Mussalmans of Madras for raising a memorial to the late Mr. Justice Boddam in appreciation of Mahomedan education in Southern India. Mr. Abdul Hamed Hasein, Vakil, Madras, in moving the resolution eulogised the services of the late Mr. Justice Boddam and paid a high and glowing tribute to him for the noble effort to better the educational condition of the Mussalmans. He explained that the proposed memorial should take the form of a Public Hall in Madras where all Mahomedan activities with which the late Mr. Justice Boddam was associated, would be concentrated. Mr. Jairajbhoy of Bombay seconded the resolution and said that the whole of India was alive to the services of Mr. Justice Boddam.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu of Hyderabad in a telegram to the President, wished success to the Conference.

The second sitting begins from 2 p. m. on Wednesday.

The Bishop of Manchester in a diocesan letter lays down regulations regarding the licensing of curates for churches in which Eucharistic vestments are already worn. He declines to license curates for churches into which Eucharistic vestments are introduced after the publication of his letter.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

F. C. Neaves of the Surrey A. C., winner of the National Cross-Country Championship last March, has been running for several seasons now, but on his recent form, we have, by no means, seen his best. He again ran well last Saturday, when he easily outdistanced his rivals in an inter-club race between the Herne Hill Harriers and the Pearl Assurance A. C. The champion was a long way in front of his nearest rival at the finish, and his win compensated the Assurance team for the success of the Harriers so far as the club contest was concerned.

An example of an athlete who shows to advantage both on the flat and across country is furnished by the performances of J. M. Hill of the Queen's Park Harriers. This runner won the half mile championship of England last July, though it is quite true he was lucky to do so, as there are quite half a dozen men in the country who could beat him at the distance. It is just possible he is a better man over field and fallow than he is on the flat, this opinion being formed after seeing him win his club's challenge cup race over five miles of stiff country last Saturday.

A NEW BODY.

Before finishing with athletic matters, it may be pointed out that the new Amateur Athletes Union appears to be gaining in strength. For an organisation of only a few months old, it is certainly powerful, the present membership being 1,263, these figures being given out at the first annual general meeting last Saturday. The primary object of the new body is to try and heal the breach between the cycling and athletic bodies, though this is likely to be a hard task. Athletes certainly want an organisation to safeguard their interests, for the Amateur Athletic Association does nothing to further athletics beyond promoting sixteen championships each year. Its mission appears to be to discipline athletes, and it has been said the association is the Scotland Yard of Athletics.

BOXING.

Mr. Hugh McIntosh of Australia, is an enterprising man, and home sportsmen have had to thank him for some fistic treats. More are in store for us, and all being well, we shall see Tommy Burns meet the winner of the Bill Squires V. Jack Burns contest early in the New Year. London can well support a really up-to-date boxing arena, and now that Mr. McIntosh has taken the Olympia Annex, we shall have the chance of seeing some really big fights. The new home of boxing will be opened on Boxing Day, when Squires and Jack Burns will try conclusions, while Gunner Moir and Bomb Wells will come together a month later.

Jonnie Condon won bantam weight championship honours, while in the amateur ranks and since going over to the professionals he has added to his reputation. He was flying high, however, when he signed articles to meet Digger Stanley, holder of the bantam weight championship. The ex-amateur made a good fight of it, and lasted out the twenty rounds, but there was no question about the superiority of Stanley.

BILLIARDS.

Up to the time of writing, H. W. Stevenson has not accepted the offer of Messrs. Riley for a match with George Gray. Those in a position to know, say there is not much likelihood of the champion accepting, and point out that an offer of £200 for the two weeks engagement, with a further £250 if he won, is not much, considering the match would probably draw a gate of £3,000. Further, the other conditions, "viz," a Riley table and Crystalate balls are all for Gray. The latter had every right to lay down his own conditions when challenging, all the same one must be fair to others. Absolutely fair and equal conditions would be a Riley table and Crystalate balls for half the match, and a Burroughes and Watts table with ivory balls for the other half. Then as to the division of the gate, if the principals took a third share each, and the other third were divided among the makers of the tables and balls, no one could claim advantage. Stevenson was taken ill during the progress of his heat of the Soho Square tournament with Harverson, and had to abandon the game. Harverson, however, is willing to play out the heat, when Stevenson is better, which is a real sporty action on the part of the Colonial.

Gray continues to pile up big breaks and his 1,024 in Newcastle last Saturday, is the fourth time he has run into four figures since his English tour opened on November 10th. He made another break of over 700 yesterday, and such an effort now creates no undue notice, so used are we to his great breaks.

Diggle is also showing to advantage against Reece in their heat of the Soho Square tournament, as illustrated by his break of 549 yesterday.

TURF.

This is the season when several of our jockeys flit, to Switzerland, for the winter sports none are more keen than J. H. Martin, the popular American horseman. He and his wife started for Davos Platz a few days ago, and 'Skeets" is as well known there for his ability to steer a bobsleigh to victory as he is for riding winners on the English Turf. Danny Maher will join his fellow countryman when the weather gets too severe for hunting in England, Maher is a keen follower of the hounds, and with this and winter sports in Switzerland, he manages to keep fit during the off season.

Talking about jockeys calls to mind that the ranks of the steeplechase riders have just gained a new recruit in W. Earle. He made his debut in the Findon Handicap Steeplechase at Newbury, when he rode Evasive to Victory. He shaped so confidently, that his services will certainly be in demand, particularly as he followed up the initial success by riding Bagotstown to victory in the Newbury Juvenile Hurdle race the next day. This is certainly a good start for Earle, who may make even a bigger success under National Hunt Rules than he scored on the flat.

OLD UNS.

The last few days' racing has been noteworthy for the number of tried performers which have been seen competing. This points to an interesting season, and also to trainers being alive to the importance of giving National candidates plenty of racing as part of their training. The aged Rubio ran very well when finishing second to Rory O'More in the Open Steeplechase at Newbury and this Grand National winner is still right in the front rank.

Shady Girl and Wickham were two other famous "chasers" seen our at Newbury, though they had to rest content with place honours to Usuary in the Cranbournee Handicap Steeplechase. Newbury did not claim all the support of noted horses, for Holy War and Springbok were among the runners for the Moderate Steeplechase at the recent Kempton Park meeting, the latter running up to Red Scot.

AMERICA'S LOSS OUR GAIN.

The legislation of the faddists opposed to horse racing in some parts of the United States led to an increase in the number of American bred animals been seen on the English Turf during the past season, the visitors met with a fair amount of success, as while there were no great fliers among them, 79 animals managed to win a total of 130 races worth £32,421 in stakes.

FOOTBALL.

It was pointed out some weeks ago, that Yorkshire was again cutting some figure in the Rugby world, which gives great satisfaction to those who remember the doings of the Tykes in years gone past. Indications point to Yorkshire being left to contest the final of the country championship with either Cornwall or the Midlands, and the writer fancies the latter. The chance of Gloucestershire again winning the championship were ended at Gloster on Saturday, when Cornwall beat the holders by the narrow margin of 17 points to 13.

"SOCCER".

The most noteworthy happening in the Association world lately was the defeat (1-0) of Sunderland on visiting Middlesbrough. This was the first reverse of the season for the "Wearsiders," who were the last League team to lose an unbeaten record. A great crowd attended the match, which was decided by Nicol tapping the ball into the net after the two backs had failed to clear a centre. The result enables Aston Villa to go to the head of the table, the champions winning at Preston, which gives them a record of 22 points for 14 games. Sunderland and Manchester United have obtained the same number, but have played an additional match.

A change has also taken place in the Scottish League table, the one goal to nil win of Aberdeen over Glasgow Rangers giving the former a clear lead of two points.

IN GENERAL.

The Idaho and Connecticut teams had a good struggle for the football championship of the United States Navy at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, the former winning by 5 points to nil.

Somerset just beat (6 points to 5) Gloucestershire in a lacrosse match last Saturday.

It now looks as though Pietri will be the winter favourite for the Derby of 1911.

Allan Marshall's old Surrey friends were pleased at the distinction he gained by scoring the first century against the South African cricket team now in Australia.

Three South African and two Australian players have been selected to represent Oxford in the inter 'Varsity Rugby match.

A hockey match, between Durham and Lancashire last Saturday, ended in favour of the latter by 2 goals to 1.

A troup of Iceland wrestlers are creating a big stir in London, and one of them offers to throw any wrestler in the world inside 5 mins.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

GERMAN ARMY REFORM.

The draft of the new law fixing the peace strength of the German army during the coming five years, has brought considerable relief to those who expected that the War Minister would ask for a large increase of the Empire's land forces. The increase, to be gradually attained, will reach about 10,000, bringing the strength at the end of the quinquennium to 515,321, or including non-commissioned officers, 601,200. In accordance with precedent, the project now before the Reichstag provides also for the creation of new formations. The 1905 law left the formations at: Infantry, 633 battalions; cavalry, 510 squadrons; field artillery, 574 batteries ; foot artillery, 40 battalions: and pioneers, communication troops, and train, respectively, 29, 12, and 23 battalions. The new bill makes no change in the cavalry, and adds only one battalion to the infantry. But of field artillery there are to be eighteen more batteries, of foot artillery nine more battalions, and of communication troops five new battalions. These, however, do not exhaust the changes proposed. To the infantry will henceforth be added 107 machine-gun companies, five existing machine-gun divisions (Abteilungen) being transformed into companies. The machine-gun companies mostly already exist secretly. What is aimed at is that to one regiment of every infantry brigade shall be attached a machine-gun company. Eighty-three of the companies go to the Prussian army, nine to Saxony, four to Wurttemberg, and presumably eleven to Bavaria. This reform accounts for the greater part of the new expenditure, which altogether amounts to £4,120,000 in immediate outlay, and £1,090,000 permanent annual expenditure. In the field artillery, in addition to the eighteen new batteries, other important changes are proposed. Of 219 existing batteries on a "lower strength" basis (with four guns horsed) twenty-two are to be raised to middle strength (with six guns horsed), and two to "top strength" (also with two horsed ammunition carts). In addition, three of the batteries now on middle strength are to be raised to "top strength." All batteries remaining on "middle strength" (that is, the majority) are to lose each two men of their personnel. This measure is also dictated by motives of economy ; and it is much criticised, as it leaves the average German personnel per gun at 18·9 as against the French 22·5.

The military airship and automobile services are to be organised under an inspectorate. There are to be two airship battalions, one with an airship yard, a new motor-car battalion, and new railway and telegraph battalions. A good deal of criticism the correspondent remarks, is being directed against these reforms, and it is complained that the Government is starving the Army for the sake of the Navy. Captain Otto Stegemann, author of a work on "The Need for Reform in the Army Administration," goes so far as to accuse the War Office of incapacity. He further maintains that money is needlessly squandered, and puts forward a number of suggestions by which Germany could save money on her Army and yet keep it at a higher level. According to another critic, it is difficult for Germany to obtain good material for officers. The main cause of this is the slow promotion, so that a young man may serve fourteen years to attain at 36 the ill-paid rank of captain. The suggestion most often made for the remedying of this grievance is a radical cutting down of the number of lieutenants and their partial replacement by a new class of non-commissioned officers. However, Germany finds it harder still to get good non-coms. than to get good commissioned officers. To keep up a good standard of non-commissioned officers, it is admitted by reformers that the pay will have to be increased; but here again the "starving of the Army in favour of the Navy" is the obstacle.

AIRSHIPS IN WARFARE.

The trials with the new projectile, apparently fired from a rifle, for use against airships, which were carried out at the experimental institution for hand firearms at Halensee, outside Berlin, are understood to have yielded surprising results. The projectile, which is described as a small shell, set fire to the balloons through which it passed, with results that would have been immediately fatal to any airship in like case. Previous trials had led to the conclusion that airships were practically immune against ordinary rifle bullets. If, however, the new ammunition should fully justify the claims made for it, and should not be ruled out by the Geneva Conventions, it would go far towards rendering the bellicose employment of airships impossible.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 27.

The Civil Police authorities have under arrest Private West of C. Company, 1st Border Regiment, on a charge of mischief and assault. He appears to have been drinking on Christmas day, and at 10 p.m., armed with a bayonet, visited three houses of residents in Voyle Road, and without any cause, assaulted two servants with the bayonet and then disappeared. When arrested in barracks, he admitted having visited the houses, but knew nothing of his actions.

The accused will be sent up for trial.

THE ARIF MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 27.

The execution of Ali Cassim Ariff, who was sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions. The Chief Court for the brutal murder of his wife has been fixed for 23rd January.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use. "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most. "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

ALIGARH VS. PARSI GYMKHANA.

Visitors Lead.

THE students, past and present, of the Aligarh College, played the second match of their tour in Bombay yesterday, when they met the Parsi Gymkhana on the latter's ground. The match which was witnessed by a large number of spectators was keenly contested and provided some very enjoyable game, though the fact that both teams were without the services of some of their foremost players detracted not a little from the interest of the game. The visitors were handicapped by the absence of Ali Hasan, and the Parsi Gymkhana were still more weakened owing to most of their regular players being away on a tour in the Southern Presidency.

The Aligarh men are leading as the result of yesterday's play, and there is every probability of their handsomely beating their opponents to-day, there being little chance of the latter rallying in a sufficiently decisive manner to change the complexion of the game. The Parsi Gymkhana going in to bat made 92, to which the Aligarh team had responded with a total of 199 for 8 wickets, for the day. The visitors showed a decided superiority over their opponents in both bowling and batting dismissing the latter for a paltry 92, and then going in to bat, ran up, as stated above, 199 for 8 wickets. Meherhomji and Parekh were the only batsmen who met with anything like confidence the Aligarh attack delivered by Shafkat and Salamuddin. The rest of the Parsi batsmen completely failed to make any head-way against the visitors, bowling, and had it not been for Meherhomji's splendid effort, their total would have been considerably less. Shafkat and Salamuddin, who secured the fine analyses of 6 wickets for 52 runs and 5 for 31 respectively, bowled with splendid precision and if they maintain their present form during the rest of the tour, there is every likelihood of their being invited together with Razzak to join the Indian representative team. The show made by the Parsi Gymkhana while at the wickets was poor enough, but they cut a yet sorrier figure when their bowlers faced the fine bats of Aligarh. The latter soon collared the Parsi Gymkhana bowling, Tamboowalla, Salamuddin and Razzak especially treating it with scant respect. But this result was a foregone conclusion, since the Parsi Gymkhana had no class bowler at their disposal for the match. Tamboowalla, who is a Bombay man, made the top score for the visitors, and his innings, though not exactly brilliant, was fine and was unmarred by a single chance. His contribution of 63, included seven 4's and one 6 and his innings was still unconquered when stumps were drawn for the day. The 'sixer' which he got was obtained under rather peculiar, circumstances. He skied a ball towards the Parsi Gymkhana pavilion and was held. But the ball was caught by the fieldsman outside the boundary and the result was of course that six were credited to the batsman's account. The other chief scorers on the visitors' side were Salamuddin, the best all-rounder the Aligarh team possess, and Razzak, who contributed 39 and 28 respectively. The match, which was played twelve a-side, will be continued to-day. The scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

K P Lala, b Salamuddin	7
J Elchidana, b Shafkat	9
R P Meherhomji, c Salamuddin, b Shafkat	23
P Kapadia, b Salamuddin	9
P H Davar, b Shafkat	2
M Parekh, c Usuf, b Shafkat	18
H Mulla, b Salamuddin	0
P Polishwalla, b Shafkat	3
J J Dubash, c Shafkat, b Salamuddin ...	5
S F Mulla, b Shafkat	4
M E Pavri, not out	4
B S Bhapu, b Salamuddin	0
Extras ...	8
Total ...	92

ALIGARH, PAST AND PRESENT.

1st Innings.

S Alay Hasan, run out	7
A Razzak, l-b-w, b Davar	28
Salamuddin, c Bhapu, b Lala	39
Usuf, b Pavri	12
Tamboowalla, not out	63
Shafkat, l-b-w, b Davar	16
Syed Mahomedkhan, b Davar... ...	0
Shavkatali, c Bhapu, b Polishwalla ...	6
A de Lare, b Dubash	8
Syed Hasan, batting...	10
Sarfarazkhan ... } To bat.	
Asad Ali ... ... } To bat.	
Extras... ...	10
Total (for 8 wickets)...	199

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSI GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Salamuddin ...	20	31	6	5
Shafkat ...	19	52	3	6

ALIGARH—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Pavri	16	37	5	1
Bhapu	13	41	2	0
Dubash... ...	15	36	2	1
Davar	12	24	1	3
Parekh... ...	12	17	5	0
Meherhomji ...	2	0	2	0
Lala	5	12	1	1
Polishwalla ...	3	22	0	1

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. OOTY GYMKHANA.

Ootacamund, Dec. 27.

In the cricket match, Elphinston College vs. Ooty Gymkhana, in the second innings, Ooty scored 149, 48 and 39 off the bats of Capt. Plummer and Swaminathen. The College made the required 83 runs at the cost of four wickets, thus winning by six wickets.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

The Blackheath Medal.

REPLAYED TIES.

Gittens and Lattey met yesterday morning to play off a final round for the Blackheath Gold Challenge Medal, for which they tied in the competition last week. The result was a win for Gittens, who defeated Lattey on the eighteenth holes by four strokes. Both played well yesterday morning, especially for the first nine holes, which Gittens completed in 40 to Lattey's 42. The former was one under fives crossing the road. He got the fourth hole in four, but took six to the fifth. The long hole he did in five, Lattey taking seven. Lattey got the next two holes in three each, Gittens taking four to the seventh and three to the eighth, but he got the ninth in four to his opponents five. To the first two holes in the second round, Gittens took four each, Lattey taking fives. Then Gittens had two bad holes to which he took seven each. Up to this point Lattey was only one stroke behind, but he got into trouble at the sixth hole taking eight strokes. They each took fours to the last three finishing up the second nine holes 44 and 46.

Cresswell and Foulkes also met to decide the winner of the Junior Handicap Competition, for which they tied last week. This Foulkes won with a nett score of 83, Cresswell being round 86. Foulkes has a handicap of eighteen and was round in 50 and 51, Cresswell taking 49 and 45 with eight off.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The Indian Polo Championship first semi-final was played at 10-30 before the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief and a large crowd ending in a victory for Calcutta, by 10 goals to 5.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

CALCUTTA RACES.

First Meeting, Second Day.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, accompanied by Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge and Miss Sandford and attended by the members of his staff, drove in State to the racecourse to-day to see the race for the Viceroy's Cup. Their Excellencies will proceed to Barrackpore to-morrow, and Lady Hardinge will remain there for three or four days for a change of air. There will be a dinner party at Government House to-night.

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance a mile over 8 flights :—

Kaffirpan 10-4	Capt Charrington	1
Gerard 9 5	Hauhoe	2
Five Crown 11-7	C Hoyt	3
Parkhill 11-0	Northmore	4

ALSO RAN :—Foy 10-11, and Mystic Circle 10·0.

Won by 1 1-4 lengths, 1 length between second and third. Time—3mins. 50secs.

THE ECLIPSE PONY.—Plate 7 furlongs :—

Bell 9·7	Firth	Dead heat.
Token 9·3	Barrett	
The Plum 7-13	Taylor	3
Circus Girl 7-13	Fergyson	4

ALSO RAN :—Wal 9-3, Son of A Gun 9-1, Tod 9-0, and Wasata 8-11.

Dead heat for 1st place. Next horse 3 lengths off. Time—1min. 31secs.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.—Distance 1 3-4 miles.

May Fowl 9-3	Kuhn	1
Black Buck 9-2	Firth	2
Fizz 9-3	Barrett	3
Vavasor 9-2	C Hoyt	2

ALSO RAN :—Coat of Arms 9-3, Peru 9-3, Misty Morn 9-3, Prince Rupert 9'3 and Seddon 9'3.

Won by 3 2-4 lengths, 1 length between second and third ; 3 lengths between third and fourth. Time—3mins. 2secs.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Watch Tower, 8-0	Ferguson	1
Punt, 10-7	Trenowets	2
Vigourous, 8-12		3
Resemblance, 9·7	Thoburn	4

ALSO RAN.—Huka 10-5, Chobham 9-6, Longchamps 8-2, Lady Spring 8-9, Forfeit 8-7, Red Cell 8-7, Pin 8-5, Santoinette 8-4, Blue Flame 8·0.

Won by a neck 8 1-4 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 23 1-4 secs.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Tangora, 9-30	Robinson	1
Soultine, 9-3	A Hoyt	2
Lumination, 9-3	Whalley	3
Neith, 9-3	C Hoyt	4

Won by 1 1-2 lengths; neck between second and third. Time—1 min 3-4 secs.

THE PAVILION PLATE, R. C.

Maria Farina 9-5	Robinson	1
Devereux 8·7	Drew	2
Best Onina 8-3	Thoburn	3

ALSO RAN.—Severity 9-12, Ashanti Gold 9-0, Wise Hawk 9-0 and Bambino 7-7.

Won by 1-2 lengths. Time—2mins 55 3-4secs.

LATER.

THE VICEROY'S CUP :—

Mayfowl 9-3	Kuhn	1
Black Buck 9 2	Firth	2
Fizz 9-3	Barrett	3
Vivaser 9-2	Hoyt	4

The result being a complete upset as Mayfowl has hardly been mentioned in the betting and started at fifteen to one.

ALSO RAN.—Coat of Arms 9-3 (drew), Misty Morn 9-3, (Ferguson), Peru 9-3, (A. Hoyt), Seddon 9-3 (Soloman), Lawn Sand 8-11 (Meneilage), and Prince Rupert 8-4 (Robinson).

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Fizz ; evens Prince Rupert : 5 to 1 Black Buck ; 6 to 1 Vavasor ; 10 to 1 Peru ; 12 to 1 Mayfowl; 15 to 1 Coat of Arms ; 20 to 1 the rest.

The totalisator paid Rs. 276 for wins; Rs. 30, Rs. 17, and Rs. 15 for places.

THE RACE.—Lawn Sand and Seddon took the lead, at one mile and a quarter; Lawn Sand shot ahead by seven lengths to the 5 furlongs. Shortly afterwards the field closed up and Fizz gained second places. Coming round the bend in the straight Fizz, Black Buck and Mayfowl went together. Going to the distance Mayfowl shot ahead and won by 3-4 lengths, one length between second and third ; 3 lengths 3rd and 4th. Time—3mins. 2 secs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday :—

A Class Handicap—Course No. 57, start at 3-20 p.m.

B Class Handicap—Course No. 50, start at 3-25 p.m.

Tomtit Class Race—Course No. 50, start at 3-30 p.m.

Ships Boat Race—Course No. 14 plus 2, start at 3-10 p.m.

Course No. 57.—From Committee Vessel Tucker Beacon Starboard, Mark Buoy Starboard, Committee Vessel and North Karanja.

Buoy Port.—Committee Vessel, distance 11·45 miles.

Course No. 50—From Committee Vessal Tucker Beacon.

North Karanja Buoy—P. and O. "B" Buoy—North Karanja Buoy, Commttee Vessel all marks to Starboard, distance 9·24 miles.

Course No. 14 plus 2.—From Committee Vessel, North Karanja Buoy.

Port Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy, Mark boat with R flag at No. 1 Troopship Buoy both to Starboard.

Committee Vessel—Distance 63 miles.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th Dec. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week........	Rs. 12,000	Rs. +3,000 16,000	Rs.	Rs. +3,000 28,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	35	56	......	91
For previous 22 weeks of half year	3,44,922	2,05,825	3,352	5,54,099
Total for 23 weeks	3,56,922	2,24,825	3,352	5,85,099
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,787	18,153	7,620	34,560
Per mile of Ry..	26	54	2:	102
Total to corresponding date...	1,72,981	1,38,252	12,667	3,23,900

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 3,560

Increase to date.................. „ 2,61.199

Mr. George W. Perkins, the well-known capitalist, has retired from his business association with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. He intends to devote himself to the extension of the principle of profit-sharing and other plans for the avoidance of conflicts between Capital and Labour.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CORONATION.

To most of us who were spectators in August 1902, writes a Peeress in the London "Times" Weekly it will seem but as yesterday since, after that terrible cloud of anxiety had passed over the peoples of the whole Empire, the Coronation of King Edward took place in weather as bright as that which had come to be known as "Queen's weather." Next June most of us will be in exactly the same seats as we occupied eight years ago ; and when we recall the former ceremony and the circumstances of the Accession of King George on his father's premature death, it will be only natural if amid our rejoicing we feel a note of sadness. At King Edward's Coronation I remember well, how for many days before hand the idea of "being in time" engrossed the minds of those privileged to be present in the Abbey. However to be up early enough ! To the Peeresses, especially, the idea of robing in full Court dress—to say nothing of the Coronation robes which none of us had ever worn before—appeared sufficiently anxious work. Such alarming threats of what must inevitably happen if we were not up at cock-crow, or if indeed we were a single moment late ! Some there were who looked on 10 o'clock as the earliest possible moment for breakfast in ordinary circumstances, yet 6 a.m. saw many Court beauties quite ready for the start. And many weird tales were subsequently current as to the history of the beautiful coiffures seen that day amongst the Peeresses (before the moment of the ceremony came at which they put on their coronets). Many vouched for the fact that some had actually had their hair dressed overnight, and must have slept, like thir ancestresses, sitting bolt upright in a chair. At any rate long before 9 o'clock most of the Peeresses had found their appointed places in the Abbey.

IMPERIAL GRANDEUR.

The whole impression, from first to last, was one of truly Imperial grandeur and solemnity—of general vastness ; of huge crowds of beautifully-gowned women and gorgeously-uniformed men, ablaze with orders and ribbons; and yet there was a quiet, a hush, over all, such as can only be known in the house of the King of Kings. Never was there a hint of hurry and never a sound or speech beyond the subdued wishper of a great multitude. And now all the interest began to centre in the gradually quickening arrival of the Peeresses. In the gowns worn beneath their Coronation robes of crimson velvet white was the rule. This does not mean that one could not detect here and there the faintest shade of biscuit, or palest pink, satin and chiffon ; but amid all the immense variety of design in satin, lace, and chiffon white was the rule. The plain white satin fronts of a few—a very few—of the skirts were embroidered with the arms and coronet of their wearer. Lady London-derry's, for instance, bore her coronet and arms, embroidered in the convent schools of the North of Ireland and among others thus distinguished were Lady Howard to Waldan (now Lady Ludlow) and Lady Carnarvon. Lady Carnarvon's Coronation robe was remarkable as being an old family robe. For when the near approach of King Edward's Coronation necessitated the looking up of long-laid-away family robes and jewels it was found that very few of the former had been preserved. The Duchess of Southerland was amongst the few who that day appeared in any but brandue robes. With the Peers it was different, and in a few cases theirs dated from early Georgian days.

ROYAL LADIE'S JEWELS.

It is generally supposed that Coronation robes are also worn by the Princesses of the Royal House. This is not the case. They appeared at King Edward's Coronation in ordinary Court dress, and I remember well the admiration evoked by the two daughters of Princess Christian—Princesses Victoria and Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein—one in the palest pink, the other in the palest turquoise trains, slung Empire-fashion from the shoulder. But though, even amongst the Royal ladies, there was not much variety in the colouring of their apparel, there was plenty in their jewels. These were bewilding in their magnificence, and in maney cases helped one to identify at a distance their wearers, whose robes of crimson velvet and ermine offered no clue. Already many of the Peeresses are having their family jewels reset for the Coronation of next June, and so it was in 1902. Oh, those jewels ! The young Duchess of Westminister's marvellous "Westminister" diamond is always worn alone, as a pendant, slung round the neck by an almost invisible thread of gold. Very splendid are her other singlestone diamonds, each but little smaller than the gem above-mentioned, set in the form of a great serpent and worn right across the front of the Duches's robes. The Duchess of Devonshire was wearing her wonderful all-round diamond crown, one of the very finest ducal family pieces in Great Britain, and the late Consuelo Duchess of Manchester was ablaze with the finest set of emeralds ever seen in this country. The famous Roxburghe jewels may be supplemented next June by those pearls beyond price and the matchless diamonds which Miss May Goelet brought with her to England in her "corbeille de noces." Precisely on the same spot where her son and successor now sat crowned, we had seen the great Queen Victoria, on the conclusion of the Jubilee service of 1887, raise her son to embrace him. And where eight years ago King Edward received the homage of his son, next year that son, crowned in his stead, will receive the homage of his son, our future King. What we saw in 1902, that we shall see—the same, yet different—in 1911 ; and as we leave the silent Abbey, it is not only on the jewels and the robes, the splendour and the pomp, that our minds linger.

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BY THE WAY.

THE IRONY OF EVENTS.

The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Prague has conferred upon the Kaiser the degree of Doctor of Medicine "honoris causa" in acknowledgement of His Majesty's services in the cause of medicine. The Kaiser's contribution was initiating a fund of about £4,500,000 for the establishment of an institute of scientific research. By a curious chance, the last honorary degree in medicine given by the University of Prague was bestowed upon Virchow, for whom the Kaiser had but little love, notwithstanding the priceless asset Germany had in the great physician. If proof were wanting that meanness lurks sometimes in exalted places, evidence would be forthcoming in the fact that the Kaiser opposed the erection of a monument to Virchow. Virchow opposed Bismarck, and the former's skill was less a consideration to the Kaiser than the fact that the doctor had been in opposition to the Imperial grandfather's policy, as ennunciated by the Iron Chancellor.

PRINTERS' ERRORS.

The "Chicago Tribune," in reporting a political meeting, said that the vast audience rent the air with their snouts. Another Chicago paper reported the Propeller Alaska as leaving port with a cargo of 40,000 bushels of cats. A Buffalo paper, in describing the scene when Mr. Roosevelt took his oath of office as President, said it was a spectacle never to be forgotten when Roosevelt, before the Chief Justice of the Supreme and a few august witnesses, took his simple bath.

ABDUL HAMID'S LIBRARY.

The ex-Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, had no great love for science after his throne was threatened. The Imperial library, which contained many valuable works, was neglected. The revolution in 1908 had the effect of opening the Imperial library, but an inspection made recently showed that during some thirty years the library had suffered severely from loss, for the librarians, profiting from the Sultan's neglect of his studies, approoriated and sold the most valuable manuscripts. The books that were left behind were found to be in a state of confusion, and it was necessary, as there were no expert librarians in Turkey, to impress outside aid. The Turkish Government impressed the services of an English librarian, together with a Turkish writer, Nebab Be[illegible] classify the books.

WHAT THE EX-SULTAN READ.

The catalogue of the library of the ex-Sultan of Turkey will be published in a few weeks. The researches of the English librarian with his Turkish colleague give us an idea of what the late Sultan read before his troubles began. French literature, judging from the number of works in that language on the shelves, was Abdul's favourite language. Moliere appears in three editions, and the complete works of Voltaire, Diderot. Hugo, Daudet, George Sand were represented by two complete editions each; Balzac, Amied, Gustave Droz, and Georges Ohnet also find a place. German literature in the original was represented by Wieland Grillparzer and Brentano, while Goethe appeared only in a French translation. The English authors were Swift, Shakespeare, Browning, and Dickens. Vinci, Dante, Boccace, and Carducci gave the ex-Sultan his idea of the Italian school.

MARCONI'S AMBITION.

As a boy Mr. Marconi the value of whose system of wireless telegraphy was so strikingly illustrated by the dramatic arrest of Crippen, is said to have shown little sign of cleverness. In fact, one of his teachers once said he could never learn anything by heart. He began working on his wonderful invention when he was seventeen, and at twenty-one he startled the world with his demonstrations of the power of wireless telegraphy. He is now only thirty-five years of age, and is by no means content to rest upon the same he has won. Indeed, he still works twelve, fourteen, and sometimes sixteen hours a day. "Wireless Telegraphy," he says. "is still in its infancy, and in the near future I hope to be able to circle the globe with wireles messages."

A GHOST STORY.

The "Bystander" has rather a good Christmas ghost story. A Mr. Melville, who was spending the 1909 Christmas with friends, was informed that he would have to sleep in the haunted chamber. He retired and was awakened by the door opening and a figure entering the room. Suddenly he felt a small light-weighted object put on his legs. He held his breath, thinking a practical joke was being played. The figure retired an instant, then returned. Another weight was deposited on the coverlet. This operation was repeated for half an hour, until he was covered with various unknown objects of unknown specific gravity. Terror or something kept Mr. Melville awake for the rest of the night. When dawn broke he found that the butler, walking in his sleep, had laid the four-posted bed with a dinner service of twenty-four "couverts"!

"ALL VERY WELL."

It is within the grim irony of things that Mr. Augustine Birrell's best stories are about doctors. Some weeks ago he was saying that all his life he had enjoyed almost unbroken health, and that only once did he set out in search of a physician for himself. He narrates a good story about an old judge, a friend of his, who had been in the habit of taking three glasses of port every day after dinner. But the doctor advised him to stop it, and he did so for four years. Then, not feeling much better, he went and consulted the doctor again, who said he might resume his former habits. 'That's all very well," said the judge; "but what about the arrears?"

HOW SHERIDAN BOUGHT HIS SEAT.

There is an interesting article in "T.P.'s Weekly" on "Electioneering: Old Style," from which we take the following:—"In the old days different boroughs had different tariffs. Sheridan, for instance, managed to secure a seat at Staffard by paying 248 burgesses five guineas a piece for their votes. We have it on the authority of Southey that at Uchester, in Somerset, a vote cost £30, owing to the fact that the burgesses had entire control over the borough. This system of bargaining was conducted in a most unblushing manner. The electors of Shoreham, with this particular object in view, formed themselves into a joint stock company, under the title of the 'Christian Society.' They were bound by an oath of secrecy, under a penalty of £500, and whenever a meeting was to be held they were called togehter by the hoisting of a flag. The constituency was sold to the highest bidder. There was Old Sarum, that consisted of a thorn bush, and Gatton, in Surrey, which, though possessing only one voter, returned two members."

MOTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Some interesting statements were made by Mr. Reeves, the general manager of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, in an address he delivered to the students at the Automobile School in New York. Ten years hence, according to this authority, there will be fewer horse-drawn vehicles in New York State than there were motor-cars a decade ago. The growth of the motor-car industry in the States has been phenomenal. From 3,500 cars ten years ago, the number has risen to 400,000, and the amount of capital employed in their production and the various accessories has risen from 6,200,000dols. to 450,000,000dols., while the number of persons employed has increased in the same period from 2,000 to 278,000.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MOTORS A YEAR.

The lecturer, in an encouraging address to the students, who were entering a business which, in his opinion, had enormous possibilities, predicted great improvements during the next ten years in transmission, easier control, increased power, and economy of fuel consumption. The greatest field in America for the automobile industry, Mr. Reeves considers, will be for freight-carrying cars. Two hundred thousand motor-cars of all types is his estimate of the American yearly demand. His idea appears to be that with the lowering of the price of motor-cars, families with incomes of from £600 to £700 a year might indulge in the luxury of owning their own motor.

AMERICAN VISITOR AND BRITISH METHODS.

From "Nash's Magazine" one takes this story: He was an American visitor, and as he sauntered into the barber's shop he freely criticised British methods of work and business. "You don't specialise," he said. "You should stick to one branch of a thing and master it completely." The barber said nothing, but lathered the American's face very liberally, and then sat down to read. "Well, why don't you shave me?" inquired the American after five minutes. "We only lather here," was the response; "you must go into the next street for a shave."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter is taken from a cedarn chest, grey with dust and cobwebs, and, although it concludes with an interrogation, is transcribed without comment for the benefit of readers of this column:—"One often hears of men who are unable to perceive the beauty of certain poems because they had been set to learn them off by heart long ago as a school task. At the time they memorised them their faculties were too immature to enable them to appreciate their poetic quality, and now that their faculties are ripe they cannot appreciate it because they so memorised them. I wonder if it is an experience of the same sort that has been mine in connection with a brief study I made some time ago of Shelley's 'Adonais.' I was drawn to that poem by the dazzling beauty of its detail, by the curious tenderness of its elegiac note, and by the ever-varied music of its harmonies. So in order to master the poem I sat about familiarising myself with the text. I examined the structure of the piece; I did what justice my imagination permitted me to the episodes and images, and noted the rhythms and the principles upon which Shelley handled the Spenserian stanza. This involved many readings, and at the close I could have read the poem aloud in the dark, turning over the pages at the right place. Then came the comparative study. Bion's 'Lament for Adonis' and Moschus's 'Lament for Bion' were two exquisitely carven silver lamps to set on either side of the poem; each shed a delicately tinted light upon the page. Shelley had borrowed from both—especially from the former,—but there was not a phrase or episode which he had borrowed but he had made it his own by bettering it in the borowing. Then came the comparison with English kindred poems, with Spenser's 'Friend's Passion for His Astrophel,' with 'Lycidas,' with 'In Memoriam,' with 'Thyrsis.' Here the question was not one of borrowings, but of which of such poems most nearly approximated to the ideal one had of a lament for a dear friend. Finally, in order to rid my mind of certain judgments and ideas I had formed in the course of my study, I dashed off a paper or two on the subject, and there the matter ended. What, however, had been the result? This—that I should be perfectly contented never to see Shelley's 'Adonais' again. I am subject at times to a vehement desire to re-read some of the longer poems with which I am already familiar; it may be Swinburne's 'Triumph of Time,' the 'Shepherds' Calendar,' or Morris's 'Defence of Guenevere,' and once a dim recollection of the 'Syria's Land of Roses' stanza sent me to 'Lalla Rookh' to ascertain whether it were not possible after all to read that poem through. But no desire has ever come to re-read the 'Adonais.' On the contrary, if on taking down my pea-green Shelley with a view to dipping into 'Prometheus Unbound' the book opens at 'Adonais' a faint nausea supervenes and I am tempted to restore the volume to the shelf. If, however—on the principle of leading a restive horse up to the object he has shied at,—I compel myself to read the poem, it has no message of beauty for me. It is a vast cliche. The pages might as well almost be blank paper. I can, of course, to admiration discourse critically on it; I can signalise the best passages and render a reason for thinking them so and I can indicate subtly effective transitions of thought, but all that not out of a present perception of the excellencis of the work, but out of the memories of former sensations and aided by the marginal pencil markings that flank most of the stanzas. Now what I would like to know is this: Is this state of things temporary, or, alternatively, is it possible for a reader to take all at once out of a poem all the enjoyment it contains, so that for ever after it is left barren of imaginative suggestion? Finally, is my case normal, or one for the mental pathologist?"

GREATEST SCOTTISH MEN OF LETTERS.

If anyone were asked who were the two greatest men of letters that Scotland has produced, he would be ill-informed if he did not promptly name Burns and Scott. The one is the great bard and the other the great sennachie of his native land. Yet Mr. Haldane, in his new book, shrewdly points out that there are many Scotsmen of far less eminence than they who are more representative than they of certain aspects of the national character, and he mentions Hume, Adam Smith, and Carlyle. As distinguished from Scott and Burns, they are "the spiritual children of a race that loves abstract reasoning." Now the traditional view that the Scot is congenitally a mighty abstract reasoner is too often confirmed by competent authorities for any one lightly to challenge it. The late Master of Balliol used to say that nothing was more charecteristic of the conversacional method of the young Scot than that he should fix upon an apparantly innocent remark dropped by his friend as he talked, show that it involved a certain theory of the universe, and thereupon bring to bear all his logic and learning upon that theory in order to show it was baseless. In that case both Burns and Scott are found lacking in the matter of one national characteristic. They have no passion for theorising. Burns, indeed, occasionally touches upon one or other of the doctrines of that Church with which his conduct brought him into such frequent collision—he does so in the opening versess of "Holy Willie's Prayer,"—but he touches upon them in such a way as to show that he was not personally interested either in those doctrines or in any others that might be set up against them. Scott also was unconscious of the Sphinx. That is what Carlyle meant when he asserted of the Waverley Novels that they were "not profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for edification, for building up or elevating in any shape. The sick heart," he adds, "will find no healing here, the darkly struggling heart no guidance, the Heroic which is in all men no divine awakening voice." The historic novel, indeed, gives little scope for the discussion of ultimate problems, but even in his novels, Scott shows himself contented in a general way with the solution of the universe recommended by the preachers of his day, and the famous remark in "Guy mannering" simply means that he was not sufficiently interested to concern himself with rival interpretations of it. Nor does he show himself interested in abstractions outside his novels as Stevenson does. One has only to turn to such an essay as "Pulvis et Umbra' or to such a series of poems as "The Blast," "The Counterblast," and "The Counterblast Ironical" to ascertain to what an extent the mind of Henley's "Shorter Catechist" was pre-occupied with the mysteries of existence, for poetry is found no unsuitable vehicle for such matter. Indeed, certain of the greater recent Scottish poets have made such questions their inspiration. The author of that dark and tremendous poem "The City of Dreadful Night" is a case in point, and perhaps John Davidson is a dreadful example. This, however, may at the very least be said of Davidson's "Testaments" and later dramas—that they record the most strenuous attempt ever made in our literature to make philosophic theories and abstract reasonings dance in the wrist-bells and ankle-bells of poetry.

THE "ROMANCE OF BOOKSELLING."

One of the many interesting things in Mr. Frank A. Mumby's compilation "The Romance of Bookselling" (Chapman and Hall, pp. xviii. 491, 15s. net) is the sketch it gives of the series of attempts made by the booksellers to check underselling within their own ranks. Two were unsuccessfully made in 1812 and 1828. In 1850 the establishment of the Booksellers' Association strongly excited public feeling against the system of a fixed price for books, and such eminent writers as Carlyle, Dickens, and Gladstone were all for a book's being sold for what it would bring. The law of the question was taken, and Lord Campbell decided that, while it was competent for a publisher to sell a volume to a bookseller at what price he would yet to bind him to resell it only at such a price as he might fix, was an infraction of the rights of property. This settled the question for half a century; but when the London Booksellers, Association of 1890 became, a few years later, the Associated Booksellers of Great Braitain, victory was in sight, and when the Publisher's Association in 1896 fell into line the battle was won. The uniform price was accepted by the public without demur, and is likely to remain.

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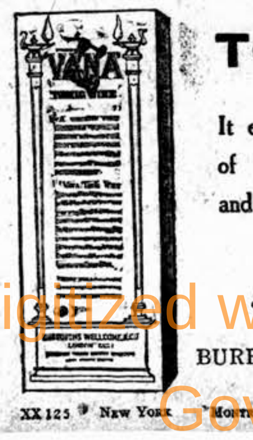

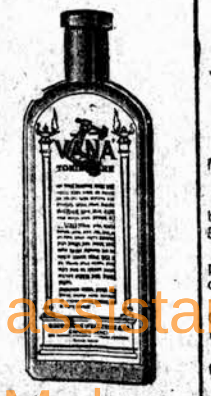

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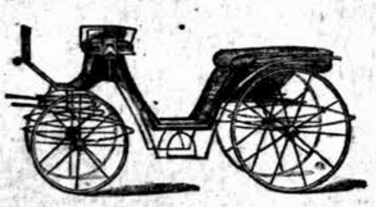

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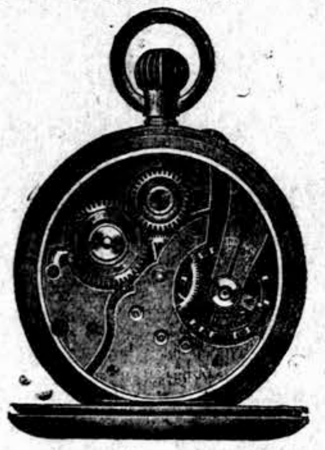

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